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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

Spread the Daily Worker to Best Expose the Industrial Recovery Act

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New Manoeuvers of the Socialist Leaders

THIS week, two articles have appeared which illuminate the position of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

The first, which appears in this week's issue of the New Leader, leading organ of the American Socialist Party, is as follows:

"These (Socialist leaders—Ed.) who felt that by bowing to the storm, or by going through the forms of legality, or even playing ball (!) with the Nazi regime are either thoroughly disillusioned or repudiated."

In these words, the New Leader describes accurately the three courses which the "Socialist" leaders in Germany took with the coming of that Fascist dictatorship for which they so diligently paved the way.

We can illustrate these various attitudes which characterize the whole Social-Democratic leadership by pointing out some of the specific proposals of these leaders.

Stampfer, the editor of their leading paper, "Vorwaerts", told the German workers that to resist Hitler would be "like shooting into the air"—he "bowed to the storm."

Wels, the leader of the Reichstag, told the German workers that Hitler, "has a legal and moral right to rule"—he "went through the forms of legality."

The Socialist Deputies in the Reichstag overwhelmingly supported Hitler's speech in the Reichstag, cheering his "love of peace"—and Leipart, the head of the German Federation of Labor, offered the German Trade Unions to Hitler, to "consider together" the problems of the workers—they offered to "play ball with the Nazis".

* * *

AND a leading member of the Socialist Party, candidate on the Socialist ticket in the last election, Reinhold Niebuhr, writes in this week's New Republic:

"So hopeless is the situation of the Socialists and so broken their morale that Hitler was actually negotiating with the bureaucracy of the Socialist trade unions to take them over into his movement bag and baggage when his hand was forced by an order from some mysterious source in the party to destroy the unions entirely in order that National Socialist trade unions might be built up anew . . . The Socialist Party is in a state of living death . . . This destruction is not merely the result of Nazi terrorism. It is proof of the fact that the party was thoroughly moribund."

In this statement, of course, the writer attempts to fasten upon the German workers the blame for the treacheries of their leaders. But aside from his, his statement, together with the New Leader's, is a confession of the Social-Democratic betrayal, forced from them by the overwhelming pressure of the events in Germany.

The one powerful event in Germany which is forcing the German "Socialist" leaders to readjust their tactics, and which is forcing the Social-Fascists all over the world to "repudiate" the betrayals of their German colleagues, **is the profound stirrings among the deep masses of the German Socialist workers, who are beginning to unite with Communists under the leadership of the Communist Party in the fight against Fascism.**

* * *

SUCH are the leaders of the German "Socialist" Party. They offered their prostitute embraces to the Fascist butchers, and when their advances are rejected, they are "disillusioned".

But this "disillusion" of the Social-Fascist leaders does not make them any less dangerous to the workers. It merely means that the Social-Fascist leaders are now again attempting to place themselves at the head of the German workers, on the grounds that their "disillusion" with Fascism guarantees that they will henceforth be a "revolutionary" opposition against Hitler.

* * *

IT is because the German Social-Fascist leaders are unable to find a place in the Fascist state machine, that they are now maneuvering to place themselves again at the head of the German Social-Democratic workers, whose faith in these leaders has been so profoundly shaken by the events of the last few months. **It is to prevent the streaming of the German workers out of the Social-Democratic Party that the Social-Fascist leaders now come parading their "disillusion" with Fascism.**

* * *

BUT the Socialist leaders, who are now so quick to "repudiate" their colleagues had not one word of criticism of those political policies which inevitably led to Fascism. These leaders also supported Hindenburg as a "great democrat". These leaders also prostrated themselves before the capitalist Weimar Republic. These leaders also were united with the Social-Fascist traitors in the policy of the "lesser evil", the road by which Hitler marched to power.

These other Socialist leaders cannot repudiate their colleagues **because their fundamental policies and political philosophy are exactly the same as that of the German Socialist leaders—the policy of defending capitalist "democracy", the policy of repudiating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the policy of the "peaceful" transition to Socialism."**

Against these latest stratagems of the Social-Fascist leaders, the class-conscious workers of the world and the Communist Party must fight relentlessly.

We will not permit these traitors to "forget" the treacheries for which the German workers have paid so dear, in agony and torture, with the best proletarian blood of Germany.

We must form the closest ties of proletarian comradeship with the Social-Democratic workers, guiding them, revealing to them how it is the treacherous policies of their leaders that led to the Fascist terror.

The Social-Fascists prepare for new betrayals. It is our task to make it impossible for them to lead the workers again into another trap.

Laundry Workers Lay Plans to Spread Strike

NEW YORK.—Plans to rally the workers of the Bronx in mass support of the laundry workers now on strike against unbearably long hours and starvation wages will culminate in a conference of mass organizations to be held this Monday.

Meanwhile the women's council of the Bronx are actively engaged in relief, while the laundry strikers, under the leadership of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, are holding mass demonstrations and mass picketing, particularly at the Mott Haven Laundry, where police attacks and mass arrests have failed to break the strikers' ranks. Wages at the Mott Haven are as low as $3 a week.

At the Mott Haven Laundry, where 35 workers are out, mostly Negroes, the police are particularly vicious in their attacks on the picket line. Their mass demonstrations, however, forced the release of 60 who were arrested Monday, 21 receiving suspended sentences, and the rest dismissed. The cases of 35 who were arrested Tuesday were also dismissed.

At the Nonpareil and the North American Laundries, A. F. of L. leaders have appeared in their usual strike breaking role. After vainly trying to get the workers into their now defunct A.F.L. union, by talking about the Recovery (Slavery) Act, these officials resorted to sending scabs into the two shops. They are following their usual tactics of organizing a few drivers so that they can give the shops a "union label," while helping the boss to keep most of the inside workers, particularly the Negro workers, unorganized.

Look to Mass Support

The strikers, at their strike headquarters at 569 Prospect Ave., 3882 Third Ave., and the Tremont Workers Club, Tremont and Third Ave., express 'confidence that the lineup of bosses, police and A.F.L. officials will not keep them from winning a victory. To oppose these forces of the bosses, they look to their own mass picketing, and to the mass support of the Bronx workers, which will be given organizational strength at Monday's conference of mass organizations.

The help given the laundry workers is not confined to the Bronx. The strike committee reports that the Harlem section of the Communist Party, where many of the Negro laundry workers live, is also active in keeping up the strikers' morale.

Roosevelt's Private Ambassador in the Pay of Kuhn, Loeb

Banking Firm Which Made Millions Paid No Income Taxes During Last Three Years

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Otto Kahn, international banker, and partner of the Wall Street house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company told the Senate Finance Committee that his firm had paid a $35,000 fee to Norman H. Davis, Roosevelt's private Ambassador-at-large to Europe.

Davis' name had appeared previously on the lists of Morgan's "stock favorites." Davis is now in Europe acting for Roosevelt. Davis got the fee for arranging a loan for Chile with the bankers.

It was also revealed today that the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb, and Company paid no income taxes during the last three years of crisis, despite its enormous holdings of cash, and its interest-paying loans running into millions of dollars. In this respect, Kuhn, Loeb repeated the performance of the Morgans, who also paid no taxes during this period.

Not only did the firm pay no taxes, but Otto Kahn, multi-millionaire banker also paid no taxes.

Concealed Information

It was also revealed that the Kuhn, Loeb Company, like the Morgan-dominated National City Bank concealed from thousands of small investors vital information about the financial condition of the countries whose securities it was selling in this country.

Big Profits on Worthless Bonds

How enormous profits are made by the Wall Street bankers in arranging for loans to foreign countries was brought out in the testimony of B. Buttenweiser, a partner in the firm. For arranging a $30,000,000 loan to Chile, the firm made a profit of $1,-636,000.

For selling $70,000,000 of a $90,000,-000 Chilean loan, Kuhn, Loeb made a profit of $3,927,850. The company simply sold Chilean bonds to buyers in this country, many of them small investors who plunged their life-savings into the speculation of 1929, and then collected its four million dollar profit as a commission. All of these bonds are now in default, and are practically worthless, representing a $90,000,000 loss to small American investors.

The house of Kuhn, Loeb is one of the most powerful banking firms in the country, controlling a large part of the railroad financing. Together with the Morgans it dominates the leading roads in the country, notably, Missouri Pacific, and the whole Alleghany group, in addition to the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the New Haven.

A short time ago the R. F. C. loaned $14,000,000 to the Missouri Pacific most of which went to the Morgans and Kuhn, Loeb as interest payments on bonds.

During the last presidential elections, Otto Kahn was a generous contributor to both the Democratic and the Republican parties.

WIN STRIKE ON FORCED LABOR JOBS IN ELKHART

ELKHART, Ind., June 26.—After a strike against forced labor lasting four days officials conceded to the demands of the National Unemployed Council. The Council printed leaflets exposing the corruption of the officials, distribution of rotten food, evictions and shutting off of water meters of jobless workers.

When a water meter is shut off it is again turned on by the workers and a tag hung on the meter: **"This meter was turned on by the National Unemployed Council this resident is not responsible for this act in any way in ordering it done or in participating in said act.**

STRIKE ON R.F.C. JOB IN SOUTH

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., June 27.—Following the victorious strike of the Memphis R. F. C. workers, 45 men employed on an R. F. C. project, a rock quarry, in this city, left their work Monday. They refused to return unless their wages were raised to $1.85 a day.

Wages on all R. F. C. projects in Tennessee were recently cut to $1 a day, but the strike of the Memphis jobless forced the scale back to $1.25 for Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville.

Browder Article, Other Features, in 'Daily' Sat.

Features in this coming Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker will cover a wide variety of topics, including an analysis by Earl Browder of recent articles appearing in the "World Tomorrow" and "The Nation" by Reinhold Niebuhr, dealing with the collapse of the Social-Democracy; a letter from Scotland, written by Mrs. Sue Stalker, whose husband was deported from Omaha recently; book and movie reviews, poems, sketches, etc.

A special feature of the six-page Saturday edition will be an open letter to the Chattanooga News from Claude Patterson, father of Haywood Patterson, for whom the International Labor Defense has just won a new trial. This article will be accompanied by a drawing of Claude Patterson by Hugo Gellert, well-known revolutionary artist.

I. L. D. Gains Ferrara Voluntary Departure

NEW YORK.—Conchetta Ferrara, militant worker threatened with deportation to fascist Italy, was granted voluntary departure to another country as a result of mass pressure. The N. Y. District International Labor Defense wrung from the Department of Labor voluntary departure for Ferrara, who left this country Wednesday, at 12, noon, on the Hamburg-American liner Albert Ballin.

Ann Burlak



Leader of many textile strikes. Will bring a group of Massachusetts textile workers to Washington to protest the slavery conditions in the proposed textile code.

DELEGATION FROM TEXTILE MILLS TO PUT OWN DEMANDS

Workers to Oppose AFL and Bosses' Program at Meet

WASHINGTON, June 28.—With workers from the textile mills, and rank and file members of the National Textile Workers Union either already here or on their way, Jane Croll, of the union, will lead a delegation to voice the textile workers' opposition to the Textile Institute's slavery code now being discussed here by the bosses, the A. F. of L. and its boss-controlled United Federation of Textile Workers. Ann Burlak, of the National Textile Workers Union, who was originally announced to lead the delegation is expected to arrive later with a contingent of workers from the Massachusetts textile mills.

The majority of the textile bosses, as the speeches here showed, were solidly lined up behind the wage schedule for textile workers which is to be set as a precedent for future wage codes in other industries.

Russell Watson, representing Johnson & Johnson mills, said that he was for a weekly hour rate higher than 40 hours. While he said he favored a few dollars increase above the $10 and $11 rate, Watson did not say he meant in reality a lower hourly rate, with greater exploitation of the workers. An important point brought out by Watson was that under the present textile code his company would fire one-third of its workers. He said that other mills would fire 5,000 textile workers.

One of the central points of discussion has been child labor. George Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, said that a clause would be put into the code eliminating the employment of children below 16 years of age. Sloan overlooked the fact that the bosses propose to pay the workers that may replace the child laborers the same wages which they were paid.

SCOTTSBORO MEETING IS HELD IN NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Over 250 workers attended a Scottsboro protest meeting here at the Zion Baptist Church recently. Despite the efforts of Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and local pastors to disrupt the meeting, the workers staged a very successful meeting. Allan Taub, who addressed the meeting, is addressing meetings all over Tidewater Virginia.

ENGINEER CHIEFS TRY TO NULLIFY INSURANCE VOTE

Convention Resolution Now Needs Rank and File Organization

CLEVELAND, June 28.—In opposition to the policy of the leaders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, now meeting in convention in Cleveland, and with express disagreement with the A. F. of L. policy and actions against unemployment insurance, the following resolution favoring non-contributory unemployment insurance was passed by the convention.

"Whereas a condition has developed so that many of our brothers are unemployed through no fault of their own, be it therefore resolved that this convention goes on record endorsing non-contributory unemployment insurance, provided by the federal government."

This resolution, despite its limitations, is an important advance at this time when William F. Green, Matthew Woll, and other yellow leaders are trying to dragoon the workers behind the Roosevelt program which definitely is directed against any form of unemployment insurance.

President Johnson of the B. of L. E., and the other officials though continuously fighting against unemployment insurance did not take up the cudgels against it in the convention because of the overwhelming support for it given by the delegates. Their aim is to keep back the development of a real struggle to carry through the demand for unemployment insurance in the lodges of the union.

They know that without action the workers cannot achieve unemployment insurance. They believe they can effectively block such action. This is the main limitation of the resolution, that it does not provide for organization, together with the great masses of unemployed, to force thru the demand by united action.

* * *

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—The internal struggle over financial matters has become increasingly acute at the Locomotive Engineers' Convention with a showdown expected when the committee elected to investigate the Standard Trust Bank reports.

More than $1,200,000 of insurance funds, $88,461 of pension funds, and huge amounts of the Brotherhood's protective funds were lost in this bank crash, besides the $400,000 liability of the Brotherhood as stockholders. In addition many divisions and individual members lost large amounts both as depositors and stockholders. A number of indictments have been issued by grand jury against Grand Chief Johnston, Secretary-Treasurer Cassell and other bank officials for misapplication of its funds.

In spite of its uncertain position, the administration has succeeded in slipping a fast one over on the rank and file, by passing a resolution to keep delegates' names and division numbers from being printed in the minutes.

The minority report of S. J. Ferguson of the auditing committee has been the subject of long and bitter fights. Ferguson declared that "the secrecy surrounding the activities of the Protective Department and unethical and unbusinesslike methods on the part of past and present officers, are largely responsible for the plight of our organization today." By a close vote of 464 to 415 the administration succeeded in having this committee discharged before it could make too many disclosures in regard to the financial honesty of the officials.

Inflated expense accounts have come in for sharp criticism.

WILL TAKE AWAY RELIEF FROM THOUSANDS, SAYS FEDERAL RELIEF HEAD

Families Needing Aid Increase But No New Federal Appropriations Until January

Continuous Threats of Relief Cuts Show Increased Need for Jobless Insurance

NEW YORK.—Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, promises to weed out additional thousands now receiving relief as a part of the nation-wide campaign that "relief needs are on the decline." At the same time he confirms the report that half of the $500,000,000 appropriation made by Congress in May is already spent.

While $250,000,000 was spent in a period of six weeks since May 17, the balance will have to be spread over a period of seven months until congress meets next January.

Relief Needs Increase

At the same time William Hodson, executive director of the Welfare Council, concedes that there is an increased need in relief, more than ever before. Pointing to the relief decline, Hodson states: "A glance at the charts of our Research Bureau showing the month to month trend of relief in this city, justifies the caution that we cannot assume that the worst is over in the matter of relieving the distress of destitute unemployed."

Hodson admits that the "usual decline in the need for relief was not apparent during the last month." Contradicting the statements of Roosevelt's relief administrator, the welfare official continues, "even now, with nearly 275,000 families on the relief rolls of public and private agencies, the Home Relief Bureau is receiving each week new applications from thousands of additional families made destitute by exhaustion of life's savings, after three years of unemployment."

"Hodson, of course, hails the Roosevelt "turn to prosperity," and says: "While there are many signs pointing to improving business conditions," but falters and continues, "it is important that the community realize it will be a long time before the hundreds of thousands of families who now need the aid of relief societies to avert suffering will be able to return to employment and self-support."

The constant relief cuts and threats to remove additional thousands of families from relief stalk in the face of every jobless worker. No one without any income is assured that the following week he might face complete starvation without any means of subsistence.

This problem brings forward the primary necessity of unemployment insurance. The need of establishing some means, which should provide the elementary needs of the workers in the form of regular weekly payments. The Workers Unemployment Insurance provides these very needs. This new national relief cut should add increased incentive to the campaign for federal unemployment insurance.

Mayor of Salem Moves to Bar Ann Burlak from Strike

SALEM, Mass., June 28.—The Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration is out to break the strike of 1800 textile workers of the Pequot Mills. Today Chairman Fisher of the State Board of Arbitration met with the Strike Committee, the U. T. W. Local Executive Board and mill agents and tried to settle the strike on the basis of the Company plan of more speed-up.

Mayor Bates has been instrumental in getting the strike committee to vote on the question of barring Ann Burlak from their meetings because it has turned public opinion against the strike according to Mayor Bates. The Strikers' relief committee and the mass of strikers have not approved of this move of the Strike Committee, and continue to take advice from the National Textile Workers Union.

The National Textile Workers Union is distributing a leaflet to the strikers. This leaflet answers this important question: **"Who is preventing the settlement of the Pequot strike?"**

The leaflet declares that those who are preventing victory for the strikers are responsible for preventing the settlement of the strike. It reads in part:

"If Mayor Bates wants to settle the strike, let him help you win your demands of **no research.**

"He is trying to make the presence of Ann Burlak the main issue in this strike. This is not an issue. The main issue is to defeat the vicious research plan, which constantly reduces your wages, piles more work upon you and then throws you out on the street.

Public Opinion on Strikers' Side

"Mayor Bates has stated that the presence of Ann Burlak has turned public opinion against the strike. This is not true! **There are two kinds of public opinion.** There is the public opinion of the mill-owners, the bankers, and the city authorities, which are always against strikes, and which is particularly set against those workers who are helping to win the strike. **There is also the public opinion of the masses of workers in other mills, factories and organizations, of the small businessmen and storekeepers. All of these can be brought to support your strike.**

The leaflet proposes the following action to settle the strike successfully:

"1. Open direct negotiations between a large representative strike committee and the mill management, to settle the strike on the basis of no research, and your other demands.

"2. Continue mass picket lines at the mill and the bleachery to prevent any scabbing. Strengthen the strike during the negotiations, to insure victory.

"3. Hold regular strikers' meetings to inform everyone of all moves taken.

"4. At all times keep the right of settling the strike in the hands of the mass of strikers only. Do not place your fate in the hands of the arbitration board."

100 Stagger Plan Jobs Promised by Hoboken Plant; 1 Worker Hired

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 28.—Announcement last week by the American Lead Pencil Co. that their factories have reduced working time from 9 to 8 hours a day in order to "spread work and raise basic wages" under the Roosevelt Recovery (Slavery) Act brought 100 jobless workers to the factory to apply for the jobs. The company declared in its Roosevelt ballyhoo statement that it would require the addition of some hundred employes.

The workers who applied for jobs after this company "prosperity ballyhoo" were told to return several times. Finally they gave up in disgust. One worker is reported to have been hired out of the 100 "required."

Workers Thank Union for Leadership In Winning Paint Strike

NEW YORK.—The following is the copy of a letter which the Alteration Painters' Union Local No. 2 of Brownsville received after organizing and conducting a successful strike in a shop.

"Please accept our sincere thanks for the way you handled the strike called against Mr. Samuel Leff.

"The men in this shop worked for wages ranging from $3 to $5 per day. Open discrimination against the militants were the rule.

"We hope to prove our appreciation in the future.

THE SAMUEL LEFF SHOP.

Atlas Cement Co. "Employee Representatives" Defeated

Workers Elect Own Opposition Slate to All Seven Offices

An election for Employees Representatives, part of the machinery of the National Recovery (Slavery) Act took place a few days ago in the Hudson, N. Y. plant of the Universal Atlas Cement Co.

In this election all seven of the company's candidates were defeated, and those running in opposition were elected by the workers.

The Universal Atlas Cement Co. is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. U. S. Steel is driving through, in all its subsidiaries, a company union plan, by which it seeks to completely control both the employers' and employes' end of the "industrial representation" feature of the Slavery Act.

Other companies, in mining for instance, have shown a tendency to rely on the treacherous officialdom of the A.F.L. for their control, but U. S. Steel seeks now to avoid even the A.F.L. form of unionism. The steel company union plan was described in the Daily Worker of June 22, as it applies in Illinois Steel, (another subsidiary of U. S. Steel.

(See on page 3, reprinted, a photograph of the letter of the management of Illinois Steel, announcing its company union).

The company union plan for U. S. Steel subsidiaries provides for election, by complicated methods, confusing to the workers, of one representative for every 100 men in small shops and one for every 300 men in large shops. These representatives must have been one year in the steady employ of the company, and must be American citizens. They can be recalled only by consent of the company controlled Committee on Rules. Under the National Recovery (Slavery) Act, these representatives, meeting with the representatives of the company (who could get the men's representatives fired any time they wish) will negotiate wage scales, within the limits set by the Act and codes made under it, and negotiate working conditions, etc.

How the Company Works

The company, needless to say, regards control of the men's representatives as very useful to it, and has things so arranged that it can gain this control at various stages of the game.

First of all, the native born and foreign born are set against each other, through the citizenship clause.

Secondly, during the elections, company bosses exert pressure, and throw out possibilities of bribery through promotion, easier or better jobs, etc., to get the company slate elected.

Once elected, the men's representatives are as far as possible removed from control of the men. Meetings to instruct or revise the proposals made by the representatives are not encouraged. The representatives are nearly safe from recall if they work against the interests of the men employed.

The workers at Atlas Cement, although entirely unorganized, without organizational experience even, and largely foreign born so far saw thru the company union plan that in the elections just finished every one of the seven representatives elected was a man who ran in opposition to the slate proposed by the company and passed around by the bosses and company suckers.

Furthermore, in the course of the election, groups of the workers began to consider the possibility of instructing and watching the actions of the elected employes' representatives. At present they are agitating for meetings by departments and meetings of all workers in the whole shop, to consider the proposals of the representatives and hear their reports. It is proposed that a demand for the right to hold such meetings be made at the first conference of the men's representatives with the company representatives.

Preparing

The men foresee that the company will probably plead poverty when the wage negotiations begin. Some among them are anxiously enquiring when they can get the figures of Atlas Cement earnings. Some among them are looking toward the groups of workers organized in other U. S. Steel subsidiaries, for advice and guidance, and particularly are enquiring about the state of organization in Illinois Steel, where the company union plan is already announced.

TO THE ATLAS CEMENT WORKERS

Atlas Workers Should Now Build Their Shop Organization

The workers of the Atlas Cement Co. are to be complimented on seeing through the company union propaganda, and on recognizing the company union "employees' representation plan" as a scheme of the management to prevent their getting any real organization and having anything really to say about the hours, wages and working conditions.

Election of an opposition slate shows the fighting spirit of the man and their ability, even though unorganized and handicapped by language difficulties, to defeat the open agents of the company.

But this is only the first step. Experience during the company union period of 1922-25 shows that the management always has things so rigged that the final word in negotiations is with the company, either directly, under the constitution of the fake union, or thru

Atlas Workers Should Now Build Their Shop Organization

although entirely unorganized, without organizational experience even, and largely foreign born so far saw thru the company union plan that in the elections just finished every one of the seven representatives elected was a man who ran in opposition to the slate proposed by the company and passed around by the bosses and company suckers.

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some complicated arbitration machinery.

The workers' ability to get their demands across, depends first and last on their ability to organize, to set up effective shop committees and a militant fighting union which is able to control their spokesmen, company union or no company union. Against the determined organized mass of the workers, the company union legalities and trickery must quickly collapse. Without waiting even for shop or department meetings, organized groups must take form in every department. Individual workers should take the initiative, inviting reliable men, whom they know, to meeting places in private houses, forming groups as rapidly as possible, though perhaps small at first, and expanding quickly throughout the plant. As soon as a basis is secured department committees should be elected to direct the work, and to call department meetings. Department organizations should elect representatives to a central shop committee, which will present its demands through the company union representatives only if necessary or directly by a workers' committee to the management if circumstances make this at all possible. Before going too far it is advisable for the workers to get in touch with the Trade Union Unity League, 2 West 15th Street.

The unions of the Trade Union Unity League will co-operate fully, with advice and with the solidarity of its organizations in other U. S. Steel subsidiaries.

The Daily Worker prints on page 3 such information as is available at this moment on the finances and structure of U. S. Steel and the companies it controls. This information is from Labor Research Association and may be relied upon.—Editor.

Ohio Marchers Go Thru State's Line of Armed Deputies

Adjutant-General of State Spent Nine Days Raising Force to Block March of Column 1; Didn't Dare to Arrest Leadership

COLUMBUS, O.—After defeating attempts to break up column one of the Ohio Relief March, the officials of the state made a point of concentration at Newark. Here a convention of the G.A.R. was being held and of course the sight of over 200 hungry workers marching for more relief would not be a pleasant vacation for these worthies.

Mustering Forces

For nine days the Adjutant General and his representatives had been touring up and down the marchers' line, mustering all forces of city and county police, American Legion and other "patriotic" citizens, to attack the column. Time after time the marchers had to face a police terror of machine guns, rifles, riot guns and bludgeons. But always the marchers succeeded in smashing the terror by their solidarity and fighting spirit.

Thursday morning they were met by 150 police and deputies, who tried in every possible way to provoke the marchers, so that they could smash them finally. But the marchers showed excellent proletarian discipline, developed into a single fighting front during the march. By pressure of united mass action they secured the release of their leaders who had been arrested.

Later in the day, the gunmen again sought to disrupt the marchers by attempting to attack their leadership and accusing them of disorganization. They broke into the marchers' lunch hour, and when they protested, the attempt was made again to arrest the leader. But as soon as a hand was placed on him, the marchers surged around threateningly.

As they approached the state fair grounds where column two of the march had been quartered for several days already, they sang: "Hold the fort, for we are coming!" And their comrades wer estanding at the gate, waiting for them, their fists up, singing the Internationale.

PREPARE STRIKE ON FORCED LABOR IN SO. ILLINOIS

CARLINSVILLE, Ill., June 28.—A united front conference of Unemploy Councils, unemployed unions, locals of the Progressive Miners, hodcarriers, Trades Councils and Women Auxiliaries, met in Macoupin, the county seat to discuss plans for struggle against forced labor and for higher relief.

Four delegates from Socialist Party branches of the county and likewise four delegates representing the Communist Party of Macoupin County participated.

Call for Immediate Strikes

The conference adopted unanimously the recommendations of the Policy Committee, calling for an immediate strike against forced labor, the establishment of local strike committees, and for other forms of mass struggle. Strikes are now being carried on.

The lawyer of the International Labor Defense, George Scher, spoke on the recent amendment to the Paupers' Act and the conference voted to call upon the State Committee of the Unemployed Councils, The Federation of Unemployed Workers' Leagues of America, and all other groups, to call a state wide united front conference to struggle against the Paupers' Act.

Jobless Strikers in Ohio Shun Promises; Want 40 Cents Hour

COLUMBUS, O.—Three thousand unemployed relief work strikers, through the Franklin County Unemployed League's central committee, have rejected offers of the State Relief Commission to return to work pending a promised adjustment of the dispute. The organized unemployed declared that they would go back to the job only when their demand for 40 cents an hour in cash was met.

Investigation has revealed that some of the relief workers had not been paid for 28 days before they struck. The contractor had been paid by the state, however.

Organize Fight for Relief in Selma, Ala.

SELMA, Ala.—In Selma, one of the major towns in the Black Belt, a meeting of over 50 Negro workers, both men and women, was held which lasted from 9 p. m., Monday night until 3 a. m. Tuesday morning. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and make concrete plans for future struggles for unemployed relief. The organization is only two months old. A women's group was set up.

The organization sold 60 copies of the Southern Worker and 40 Labor Defenders last week.

LAY OFF MEN AT READING R.R. SHOPS

READING, Pa., June 28.—For the third time in a year the Reading Railroad shops have been closed indefinitely. Many laid off at previous "indefinite" closings have not been called back to their jobs.

Scrap the Wisconsin Jobless Insurance Laws Indefinitely

MADISON, Wis.—Even such mild and fake gestures towards unemployment insurance as made by the Wisconsin state legislature is buried in the scrap heap of "economic recovery." Compulsory unemployment insurance in Wisconsin industries, scheduled to go into effect July 1st, was officially postponed Friday, June 2, 1933, when Governor Schmedeman signed a bill which he sponsored in his first message to the legislature when he declared that business conditions as they are now demand delay. This is done in the face of the huge profits the capitalists have been piling up during the crisis and in such circumstances as now exists among the workers when such insurance at the expense of the employer and government is a dire necessity!

The unemployment insurance bill was passed at the special session of the 1931 legislature. Employers were given more than a year to set up "satisfactory voluntary insurance plans." The original bill provided that if 175,000 workers were covered by "voluntary plans" before July 1, 1933, the compulsory law would not be operative. The postponement is now indefinite and the law is buried for the present.

Hold Conference in LosAngeles, July 8 for Jobless Relief

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 27.—A United Front Conference of Unemployed to form a program of struggle against evictions, the shutting off of gas, lights and water, the denial of milk for children and against the refusal of relief work to unemployed, will be held on July 8 at 6024 South Compton Ave.

The conference is called by Unit 14 of the Unemployed Co-operative Relief Association, the Unemployed Council of Los Angeles, the Independent Women's Council and the Relief Workers' Protective Union, Local No. 3. All members of unemployed organizations have been invited to send two delegates to discuss action in forming united action for the right of the unemployed to live.

One of the issues of the conference will be the forming of united action against the wave of terror through vicious court sentences on militant workers who used gas, lights and water in their homes after it had been turned off by the public utilities. Two militant workers, active in the struggles of the unemployed, have been sentenced to six months in jail on two counts for using the lights and gas in their homes. Their cases have been appealed by the International Labor Defense through their attorney, Al. Wirin.

WISCONSIN AIDS ONLY 1 OUT OF 6 NEEDING RELIEF

Member of Industrial Commission Admits Families Starving

MADISON, Wis., June 28.—Discussing state relief and its administration, R. G. Knutson, a member of the Wisconsin industrial commission, admitted to a select group of business men at the Milwaukee Athletic Club that "there are many relief needs, especially in the northern counties, which are so acute as to contradict the view that 'there is enough for us all to eat.'"

"In one county alone," said Knutson, "we recently found 245 families who had exhausted every asset and every means of self-support. Some members of these families were starving, and on some farms animals were so weak for lack of feed that they could not rise to their feet. One farmer had cut down trees so that his cattle might munch on the leaves."

"With the $13,000,000 which we have received in federal aid, we are giving out something like $1,700,000 a month for relief throughout the state. But we have to choose one case to help while we pass by five others in need."

He did not say that the remaining $11,300,000 was going to the bankers, manufacturers and financiers of railroads and that this sum could have been used to take care of the five families out of six that are passed up.

Attack Kenosha Meet Called to Report on State Hunger March

KENOSHA, Wis.—A meeting held in Columbus Park to report on the recent state hunger march to Madison was broken up by the police. Prior to the meeting officials refused a permit for the park although many meetings were held there previously. Instead they suggested the use of "lakefront," which is a polite term for the city dump.

As soon as the meeting started, three cops tried to break it up and were rebuffed by the workers. When Clark Lawrence, leader of the Unemployed Council began speaking, the police with new reinforcements made a second attack arresting him.

The chairman called on the workers to march to the police station. A thousand participated in the march. A commitee of four was elected to go in and make the demand for Lawrence's release.

Refused Admittance

The committee was refused admittance and the demonstrators then proceeded to iCty Hall, where the Common Council was in session. Here also they were refused a hearing.

Instead more police came and began clubbing. Many were seriously hurt. P. Simyon, Santo Giordano and Dalton Johnson, Communist Party organizers were arrested. Tear gas bombs were thrown which workers kicked under a car, and they failed to go off.

Later in the evening the arrested workers were released on $25 bail each. Lawrence is charged with speaking without a permit and the others with disorderly conduct. Their cases are continued until June 27.

Petitions are being circulated demanding the use of parks for public meetings. Committees are visiting Councilmen demanding that they favor the use of the parks for such purposes.

Cheated out of Pay in Omaha Forced Labor

OMAHA, Neb.—To show the extent the forced labor in Douglas County, here is a case of only one among 14,000 on the relief list.

A family living at 25th and Cumming Sts. is receiving the usual order of $1.50 worth of groceries. The father, the wife and the daughter, all of them were forced to do work for the relief agencies last winter.

The father worked 96 hours. At the regular wage scale 50s per hour, his work should be worth $48.

The wife and daughter, sewing for the Community Chest, worked both together 86 hours. The regular wages for such work is 30c per hour. This will then be $25.80.

Together this family made $73.80. Yet this family received relief during this time amounting to only between $25 to $30.

Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with a copy of the 'Daily?' If not, do so TODAY!

Rode Box Cars Looking for Work



Mr. and Mrs. Mazza with their 19-month old baby, one of thousands of families who are roaming the highways of the country today looking for a way out of the misery brought on the working class by the Roosevelt-Bankers program.

Young Couple and Baby Cross Country in Box-Car to Seek Relief and Job

One of Thousands of Jobless Families on Road; Told to "Go Back Where They Came From"; N. Y. Council Forces Relief

By DAN DAVIS

NEW YORK.—Across the country on box cars, suffering the bitter mountain cold and the desert heat, Charles Mazza, an upholsterer unemployed three years, his wife and 19-months-old baby girl came from San Francisco to New York in search of work. They were found starving, wandering the streets of the city last Saturday by an unemployed seaman.

The Mazzas are typical of thousands of families thrown onto the highways by capitalism. Mr. Mazza told the Daily Worker of the many families he met on the road. Those families underwent experiences similar to his own. **"We rode the freights over the desert for two days and nights. All we had to eat was four loaves of bread and two gallons of water,"** he said.

The family was put off trains by company bulls, they were left stranded on deserted roads and forced to walk weary miles.

Go Back Where You Came From!

Denied relief at Salvation Army and relief stations throughout the country, forced to chop wood in the few Salvation Army stations at which they were given something which, in the words of Mr. Mazza, "I wouldn't give a dog to eat," for the baby, they were finally told in New York to "go back where they came from!"

Worthless Relief Tickets

But the Salvation Army was not alone in fulfilling the mission of the relief agencies to grind workers to the ground. Almost always on the verge of starvation, the Mazzas were sent from the Central Registration Bureau for the Homeless at the Battery with worthless tickets for relief.

The Charity (Catholic) Organizations Society, Spring Street and Broadway, which receives appropriations from the authorities, and is supposed to care of out of town workers, turned them back into the streets.

Threaten to Take Child

The Travelers' Aid Society in New York and its branch in Pittsburg, in which city the family slept under a bridge for four days, **threatened to take their child from them. They were told they could then live, separately, in the city flop houses.**

In a police station they were again given the worthless relief tickets. "But we can't eat the tickets," said Mazza.

Sunday, at the suggestion of the Daily Worker, they went to the Downtown Unemployed Council. The Home Relief Bureau would not assist them. They were not residents of New York. They were "foreigners" from California!

Unemployed Council Forces Relief

Monday night the family was evicted from a furnished room rented through contributions. They and the baby slept on burlap bags in a hallway. The next morning, Tuesday, a delegate of the Downtown Unemployed Council went back to the Travellers' Aid Society and forced the latter organization to give the family a room with a promise of further relief this morning, and a definite agreement that the child remain with its parents.

NEWS BRIEFS

WEST VIRGINIA VOTES WET.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 28.—Prohibitionists received one of their worst set-backs yesterday when West Virginia, one of the states they had considered safely in the dry ranks, voted more than two to one to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States. Many counties hitherto dry voted wet by big majorities. In the industrial centers the vote ran from 3 to 1 to 5 to 1 against prohibition, while in the mountain counties the vote remained dry, but by a much smaller majority than ever before. The vote in California yesterday was more than 3 to 1 against prohibition. These are the 15th and 16th states to vote on the question. All states have voted against prohibition thus far.

* * *

TETRAZZINI AND HER MOUNTAIN.

ROME, Italy, June 28.—Pietro Vermati, a 32-year old fascist who married the 61-year old ex-opera singer, Tetrazzini, for her money, is sueing in court to prevent her squandering it. Recently she bought a mountain that she believed contained gold and is trying to buy machinery to dig it with. Her husband is afraid she will go broke and he will have to go to work.

* * *

MOLLISONS TO FLY HERE.

LONDON, June 28.—James Mollison, famous flyer and his equally famous aviatrix wife, Amy Johnson, are to start next week on their 12,000 mile flight to New York, thence across again to Bagdad and back to England. The airplane, Seafarer, damaged in an attempt to take off June 8 is again in shape for the attempted flight.

PACIFIC ISLAND VANISHES.

TOKYO, June 28.—Ganges Island, shown on all maps of the Pacific, near the steamship route from Yokohoma to Honolulu, has disappeared, according to the Japanese naval surveyors who have just completed a detailed cruise of the region. It was in the earthquake zone and probably sank into the ocean as a result of the shifting of earth at the bottom of the Pacific.

STEPHENSON RE-TRIAL DENIED.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—D. C. Stephenson, former Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, and for years the republican political boss of Indiana, was denied a new trial yesterday by the Indiana Supreme Court. Stephenson was sentenced to prison for murdering an Indianapolis girl on a train in 1925, after he had ravaged her. He was the political boss of former United States Senator James E. Watson, one of the stalwarts of the Harding, Coolidge, Hoover regime.

ARREST DEPUTY FOR GRAFT.

NEW YORK, June 28.—There is a fight on between the shake-down artists of the police department and the sheriff's office, so Deputy Sheriff Fred Moll is under arrest charged with trying to extort $100 from a Ninth Avenue peddler. Such practices interfere with the graft carried on by the coppers, so the police arrested the deputy sheriff.

Workers' Protest Prevents Texas Chain Gang Camp

Militant Fort Worth Workers Also Prevent Ban on Unemployed Meetings

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 28.—Militant demonstrations by the workers of this city, under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, have forced the County Commissioner's Court to reject proposals made by Sheriff J. R. Wright, to establish a chain gang camp for militant workers, and to forbid meetings of the unemployed on the court house lawn.

A monster mass meeting has been held on this same court house lawn against the imprisonment of 20 militant workers arrested on charges of "unlawful assembly" following an attempt to restore the furniture of an evicted family to their home.

The demonstration has forced the release of eight workers, including Harry Gordon, district organizer of the Communist Party.

The Workers' Cooperative Association, the Mexican Labor Center, of Dallas, the Seventh Ward Club of Fort Worth, the socialist local, the Unemployed Workers and Farmers' League, and the I.L.D., have rallied to the defense of these workers. In a call issued today they asked for sympathizers everywhere to send telegrams of protest to District Attorney Jesse Martin of Fort Worth.

Labor Defense Plans Drive to Free Negro Boy in RapeFrame-Up

NORFOLK, Va., June 28.—Grand jury action is expected July 3 in the case of Russell Gordon, 13-year old Negro boy, charged with the "rape" of a woman of 33, twice his size, who "identified" him after first stating that she was attacked in pitch dark and could not see her "assailant."

Gordon, it was said by the International Labor Defense investigators, was told to "confess and the case will be dismissed," by a Norfolk judge, when first arrested.

Ernest S. Merrill has been retained by the ILD to represent Gordon, and Attorney Walker, a Negro, to represent the boy's parents.

The International Labor Defense, preparing a mass campaign to expose the frame-up of Gordon as another Scottsboro, has issued a call for wires of protest, demanding his release, to be sent to Governor John C. Pollard, Richmond, Va.; A. G. Lynch, Commonwealth's Attorney, Circuit Court, Norfolk County, Portsmouth, Va., and to Judge C. W. Coleman, Circuit Court, Portsmouth, Va.

For many a decade past the history of industry and commerce is but the history of the revolt of modern productive forces against modern conditions of production, against the property relations that are the conditions for the existence of the bourgeoisie and of its rule.—Communist Manifesto.

THOMAS JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS

Refuse New Trial to Pittsburgh Worker

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 28.—B. C. (Jack) Thomas, militant unemployed worker, was sentenced to six months in jail, today, following refusal of Judge Gibson last week to grant him a new trial. Deportation proceedings are being instituted against him by Frances Perkins' "New Deal" immigration department. He was deprived of his citizenship papers by the court.

The prosecution of Thomas, on charges of falsifying his application for citizenship papers is the first case in a drive by Miss Perkins to drive all militant workers' organizations underground. The charge was based on Thomas' membership in the Young Workers League at the time of his application for citizenship.

Protests against the conviction of Thomas should be sent to Judge Gibson, Federal Court, Pittsburgh, Pa., demanding his immediate release, the Pittsburgh district of the ILD announced.

A motion for a new trial was also denied yesterday in the case of Jim Egan, rank and file leader in the A. F. of L., and secretary of the Pittsburgh Tom Mooney action committee. He now faces a long prison term on charges of "inciting to riot" in connection with a demonstration, March 4, against the Commissary Plan. Protests against his conviction have been called for by the ILD to be sent to Judge Hildebrand and District Attorney Haggerty, County Court, Pittsburgh.

SCOTTSBORO BENEFIT AT MOHEGAN

MOHEGAN, N. Y.—Joseph Brodsky, chief counsel for the International Labor Defense, will speak at a Scottsboro benefit showing of the Soviet movie, "Life Is Beautiful," this Sunday, July 2, 8:30 p. m., at Stetson's Lawn, Lexington Avenue, Mohegan, N. Y., under the auspices of the Mohegan Branch, N. Y. district, International Labor Defense. In case of rain the event will take place on the following day, Monday.

DAY BY DAY With the "Daily"

Use the 'Daily' to Nail Lies Printed in Local Boss Papers!

Here is what we meant by a tie-up between correspondence and Daily Worker distribution. It is a letter from a Daily salesman in Rochester, N. Y., Milton E. Levison:

"Dear Comrades: Enclosed please find a 'prosperity clipping' and an answer to it by a clothing worker. I want to use this in connection with building up my route. So please publish it and send me 25 extra copies of the edition in which it appears. It is impossible to sell near the factory because of the terror against the workers by the union heads. Therefore I will canvass their homes.

"Now, if you will print this on Saturday, I'll have enough time to do everything, and I can be sure of building my route. Please don't forget.

"Starting with Monday's edition, increase my bundle to 12 copies instead of ten, which is what I am getting now."

Workers in all cities and towns generally spot the lies published about their working and living conditions in the local boss press. But they know the futility of trying to get an answer into the same paper. That's where the Daily Worker comes in.

Whenever a "prosperity clipping" appears in a local boss paper, the Daily Worker can be used to spot this lie by the simple procedure of sending a letter in answer to the Daily. Both the clipping and the worker's letter disproving it will appear in the D. W.

And then, as a necessary follow-up, the local distributor should order a special bundle of papers, as Comrade Levison did.

* * *

WANTS SUB BLANKS TO BOOST "DAILY" SALES

T. J. Kirkpatrick, secretary of the Gilmore Block Unemployed Council, Turtle Creek, Pa., writes:

"Dear comrades. I have been instructed to write you asking for subscription blanks and the necessary advertising materials. We intend to work hard in an effort to put the 'Daily' into more homes in our district.

"We realize that it is for the common good of all of us that more people should read this paper, and at the same time it will financially aid our council, not to mention the educational part it will play for our council."

* * *

Let's hear more from Turtle Creek. It was this very same town which held innumerable affairs during the last financial drive, and did much to make Pittsburgh district the first to crash the 100 per cent mark in the quota race.

WORKERS' CALENDAR

Philadelphia, Pa.

MEETING OF SPEAKERS OF COMMUNIST PARTY and left Wing orgs., 1331 N. Franklin St., discuss meaning of Industrial Recovery Bill. All urged to attend, June 30, Friday night.

* * *

Toledo, Ohio

PATTERSON, CARTER, MOORE, at Civic Auditorium, June 29. Hear Carter give report on Scottsboro case! 8 p.m.

4 DAY OUTING TO WORKERS' CAMP

W.I.R. Camp, Lumberville, Pa.

FOR SUPPORT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

JULY 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th

Attractive Program Every Day

Price for four days (including meals and sleeping accommodations . . $4.50
Single Meals: Breakfast . . 35c; Dinner . . 40c; Supper . . 35c
Children: 20c Each Meal

Sleeping Accommodations: Each night 50c. Children 40c.

DIRECTIONS:—Go to Willow Grove by street car. The transportation comm. will wait there with trucks to take you direct to the camp, at the following time:
SATURDAY, July 1st from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.
SUNDAY, July 2nd from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.
MONDAY, July 3rd from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.
TUESDAY, July 4th from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ANTI-WAR RALLY and PICNIC—JULY 4

at BIRUTES (Formerly Chernauckas) GROVE

ARCHER and 79TH STREETS

Exposition of Creative Forces of Socialism and Exposure of Capitalist Century of Progress.

MASS PAGEANT BY MIDWEST WORKERS CULTURAL FEDERATION

Speakers: B. K. GEBERT, District Organizer, Communist Party; Mrs. PATTERSON, mother of one of the Scottsboro Boys.

Direction: Take any street car to 63rd street; then 63rd West to Argo, Illinois Prom Argo a FREE transportation to the Picnic Grove
Gates open 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Admission 10 cents

IN CASE OF RAIN AN INDOOR RALLY WILL BE HELD AT PEOPLES AUDITORIUM, 2457 WEST CHICAGO AVE.

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☐ *Memoirs of a Bolshevik*, by O. Piatnitsky
☐ *Forced Labor in the U. S.*, by Walter Wilson, with an introduction by Theodore Dreiser
☐ *Soviet River*, a novel by Leonid Leonev, with a preface by Maxim Gorki
☐ *Jews Without Money*, by Michael Gold

(Check Box Next to the Book You Want

Fill Out This Blank:

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New York, N. Y.

Please send me the Daily Worker for six months, and the book which I have checked above. I enclose $4 in full payment.

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CITY _____ STATE _____

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM B. BARUCH, GEN. JOHNSON'S BOSS

Bernard Baruch figures large in the news these days. During Roosevelt's vacation and Moley's hasty London trip, Baruch was featured as the "unofficial president." What will interest the workers more is that Baruch has a lot to say in the Roosevelt regime. It isn't the first time that this Morgan and Company, Wall Street liaison officer has had a hand in directing war preparations, strike-breaking and schemes resulting in billions of profit for the bankers at a cost of lives and sacrifices by the workers.

Just how much Baruch had to do with the preparing of the industrial recovery act will long remain a secret between him and Roosevelt. But we do know a more important fact. Baruch picked the man to run the machinery of the act, General Hugh S. Johnson. This master-Wall Street gambler, whose war record every worker will want to know, chose Johnson (and Roosevelt confirmed him) because he was at the head of his research staff, and knows just what the Morgans (steel), Guggenheims (copper), Harrimans (bankers), Ryans (tobacco trust), Hamleys (railroads) or their heirs will want him to do with the workers under the recovery act.

Baruch's Research Man.

"General Johnson has been intimately associated with Mr. Baruch," says a feature article in the New York Times Magazine section, June 25, 1933. "He has been regarded as head of Mr. Baruch's research staff. 'Well, I may be,' growls the general."

Whether Baruch stays in Washington as "minister without portfolio," whether he goes snooping around Europe arranging war alliances, or whether he goes to his old haunts in Wall Street, he will still have his hands in the Roosevelt machine and no little to say through his research man on the industrial recovery board. Morgan and the steel trust, the railroads, the copper trust, the tobacco trust, need not go far to let Johnson know what they want him to do.

Baruch, close adviser of Woodrow Wilson, is entering a new epoch of inner manipulations that do not augur any good for the workers.

Aided Morgan

Let us glance into the history of this war finance and industry organizer who is now going to remember the forgotten man. Though he himself may have forgotten, the war vets will not forget the thousands who were maimed, crippled and killed so that, thanks to Baruch's leadership of the War Finance Corporation, Morgan cleared a cool $100,000,000 out of the war

Baruch began business life on his own as a stock gambler in Wall Street. His mother placed him in a brokerage office, telling him, "Bernie must go where money is." He has been going where money is ever since. When Wilson ran for president, Baruch had cleared up more millions than most cities have spent in unemployment relief during the crisis. He helped finance Wilson's campaign, even the one he won on the "he kept you out of the war!" slogan. As an investment, as we will show, he never had reason to regret it. He was Wilson's right hand man from the beginning to the end of the war making his greatest sacrifice for his country by equitably distributing the war profits between 23,000 war multi-millionaires, making sure to keep solid his old alliance with the biggest financier of them all, J. P. Morgan.

The Copper Trust Deal

Baruch is very sensitive, as becomes a financier in a war that created more profits for the American ruling class than probably all European robber wars since the Crusades, about what he made out of the war, but we have some evidence.

Baruch's master strike was the deal he put over for the Guggenheim's copper trust. We'll let Congressman Mason speak about that. In Congress on May 27, 1920, Congressman Mason, at the time the original bonus bill was being discussed, said, "I am willing to vote to have your attorney general bring suit against Barney Baruch, the chief man, the closest man of the president of the United States (Wilson) who stole $50,000,000 in copper." Of course, Baruch became embarrassed and demanded that Mason retract. Mason replied, according to the New York Times of June 3, 1920, "Since looking at his previous statement he would amend it to say that 'you and your associates stole $200,000,000 in copper alone'." If these figures sound big we must remember that billions in war funds passed through the hands of this leader of forgotten men and the appointer of the industrial recovery act administrator.

The Final Clean-Up.

Baruch left Wall Street (physically) to help Wilson win the war for dsmocracy. But he used the information he got in Wilson's cabinet and at Versailles, where the Colonies were being re-shuffled and the League of Nations concocted, to plunge in the stock market, perhaps as a pleasant diversion from the mere arduous labors of redividing the world in the interest of the victorious imperialists.

Anyway, we learn that Baruch, because of his inside information that peace was soon to be declared, cleaned up at one strike $476,168.47. How did he do this? Baruch, knowing steel was being poured out on the battle field by the millions of tons, held steel (that is Morgan) stock. Knowing further that the war's end would bring a crash in steel stocks, sold short and thereby cleaned up both ways, coming and going.

Only A Glimpse

We have only flicked the dust from Baruch's war finance record, but enough to give the worker's a glimpse of the type of self-sacrificing capitalist whose man Friday, in the person of General Johnson, is now going to see that labor and capital get a "square deal."

During the great steel strike of 1919, Wilson sent Baruch to visit Judge Gary in order to discuss methods of crushing the strike. Wilson finally sent troops to Gary, Indiana, and other steel towns to cow and shoot the strikers back to work.

The new deal in the hands of Roosevelt, Baruch, Johnson and Co. is begrimed with blood profits of the last imperialist war. They are now busily engaged in the preparations of a new war—this is the purpose of the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act.

UNITED MINE OFFICIALS TOOLS OF BOSSES UNDER THE RECOVERY ACT

Organize Pit Committees to Fight Fakers; Prepare for United Front Attacks of Coal Operators and Labor Conference in Pittsburgh, Aug. 12

By P. BART.

The United Mine Workers of America has geared its whole apparatus to carry out the provisions of the Industrial Recovery (slavery) act. Its president John L. Lewis is a member of the Coal Industrial Board of the Industrial Recovery Administration. Its strike breaking acts from now on will have not only the approval of its executive board, but will carry the official stamp of the federal government.

For this purpose a new wave of activity in the mining fields, conducted by the United Mine Workers can be observed.

"The New Deal"

In a leaflet headed "The New Deal" and signed by "Nicholas Fontecchio, International Representative, United Mine Workers of America," in Utah the full strike-breaking program is disclosed. He states, "We are happy to announce that we are in your wonderful State of Utah to assist in the establishment of mutual relations with peace and prosperity for the coal mines in this state." (Emphasis mine.) To assure the coal operators his wholehearted cooperation, he continues, "You can rest assured that there will be no strikes nor turmoils in our work. The miners are asked to join our Union and to remain at work until a joint contract is consummated." (Emphasis mine.)

There will be no strikes, say the leaders of the United Mine Workers. The miners are to work for further wage cuts, and the officials will consummate agreements of wage cuts for them.

It is such agreements that the United Mine Worker's official holds out as a pledge to the coal operators for the price of "organizing the miners." In Western Pennsylvania, one of the most important bituminous fields, Pat Fagan, president of District 5, is busy in the mining fields. This notorious strike breaker tells the miners that "they enjoy the inalienable right to join the United Mine Workers of America." In other words, the workers cannot decide the union which they desire to join. It is to be decided for them by Fagan and, the coal operators.

Their Pledge

What this means is best illustrated in a pledge card distributed among the miners. This card which miners are to sign, states, "I further pledge myself that when I am admitted to membership that I will abide by the laws and policies of that organization." What policies are the coal miners of the Terminal mines asked to abide by? It is the policy of Fagan that has sold them time and again. It is the policy which forced the miners back a number of times to work this year, each time with a new wage cut.

Fagan the Strikebreaker

A leaflet issued by the National Miners Union to the Avella miners who have been striking against unbearable conditions shows the policy that the miners are asked to carry out against their own interests.

"Over 50 leading members of the U.M.W. of A. and American Legion were deputized by the notorious strikebreaker, sheriff Seamen" to break the Avella strike. And this "was done with the consent of Fagan."

Every mine field is entered by the United Mine Workers with the support of the coal operators to "organize the miners" for further exploitation under the Industrial Recovery (slave) Act.

A special convention of the U.M.W. of A. meeting in Fairmont, W. Va. adopted a resolution endorsing the Recovery Act. It states "that a joint conference of all the operators of Northern .West Virginia with the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America will be called to negotiate a wage agreement that will raise our standards of living, shorten the working day and relieve unemployment." The miners of West Virginia have learned full well what these phrases of Van Bittner, head of the U.M.W. of A. in West Virginia mean.

To resist the new attacks of the coal operators and mine union officials it is necessary to build pit committees representative of all the miners in the pit. To prepare and conduct strikes against every effort to use the Industrial Recovery (slavery) Act to further beat down the conditions of the miners and to fight for increased wages and improvement of working conditions. In these struggles the role of the U.M.W. of A. officials as collaborators with the bosses against the miners should be brought forth. This way it is possible to build broad opposition movements of the rank and file in the U.M.W. of A. locals for developing strike struggles.

The united front conference called by the National Miners Union in Western Pennsylvania and East Ohio is a means of uniting the organized and unorganized miners for broad strike struggles against the attacks prepared under the Industrial Recovery Act. To this conferences delegates from National Miners Union, United Mine Workers, unorganized miners should be elected and together work out on a common program of struggle.

PENN. MINERS EXPOSE U.M.W.A. MEMBER DRIVE

59 Join Nat'l Miners; See U.M.W.A. Role as Company Union

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 28.—One hundred miners of the Westmoreland Coal Co. attended a meeting of the National Miners' Union at which Joe Ladisic, local miner and active organizer of the N.M.U. and Dave Doran spoke. The mine superintendent and a group of company steel pigeons attempted to disrupt the meeting and provoke a fight, but were forced to retreat before the militant spirit displayed by the miners.

The miner superintendent spoke, bringing forward the United Mine Workers and slandering the National Miners Union.

The miners answered the proposal of the superintendent to form a company union by electing a checkweighman. 59 miners of those present joined the National Miners Union and pledged to build the union in the entire mine.

* * *

The U.M.W.A. has imported 14 gangsters into Westmoreland County. They were brought into this County on account of the sharp resistance that the leaders of the U.M.W.A. met and the strong influence of the N.M.U. Threats have been made against Joe Ladisic, militant miner in the territory, who is the strike chairman at the Edna 2 mine. Six of these U.M.W.A. men armed with guns and filled with booze, planned an attack upon Ladisic in his home, but were driven off by the presence of N.M.U. members at that time.

The U.M.W.A. leaders hypocritically talk about the thugs of the coal companies being used against the miners while they use the same tactic in an attempt to sink their claws into the miners. Miners in this territory are preparing to meet all attacks of the U.M.W.A. and defend their right to organise into the union of their own choice.

500 Workers Strike to Oust Efficiency Man-Speed Up Plan

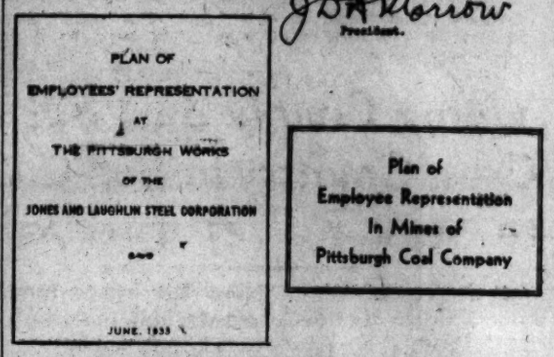
NEW YORK, June 28.—Five hundred workers of the Anchor Cap & Closure Co. won a 4-day strike to oust efficiency men who tried to introduce a stop-watch sped-up system into the plant and work out a scale of wage slashes.

3,000 WORKERS IN READING TEXTILE MILLS ON STRIKE

READING, Pa., June 28.—Three thousand workers in the hosiery and cotton textile plants are reported on strike led by a so-called apparel trades union bloc, with an organizer from the Amalgamated Clothing workers of the Fashionmade mill at Boyertown, the H. W. Anthony plant at Sinking Springs and two hundred workers in the spinning and carding departments of the Bancroft Mills are reported to have joined the strike.

The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers are urging the workers to join their company unions again disproving the "collective bargaining" promises under the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act.

Mellon's Pittsburgh Coal Co. Orders a Company Union Under the Slavery Act



Pittsburgh Coal Company

Pittsburgh, Pa. June 16, 1933.

TO OUR MINE EMPLOYEES:-

A law has just been passed by Congress which is intended to give everybody in the coal industry more money.

Agents of outside organizations have been telling you that you must join them to get the benefits of this new law. That is absolutely not true. I am saying to you that your own representatives meeting direct with the Company can secure for you your share of all the benefits to the coal industry that this law may provide and that the Government will protect you in acting through your own representatives independent of any outside organization.

A number of our men have already talked with us about a plan for this purpose. We are glad to have them put it into effect. Those men work with you in our mines. You know them. They will talk with you about their plan.

I have met with the Government officials in Washington who will carry out the New Law. I have told these officials that the wage scale which will be worked out by the Pittsburgh Coal Company and its employees through this plan of employee representation will be higher than any minimum wage scale for this district fixed by the Government.

We therefore assure you that when you choose representatives by your own election according to this plan, the Company will cooperate with your representatives.

Yours very truly,

J. D. A. Morrow

President.

PLAN OF EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATION AT THE PITTSBURGH WORKS OF THE JONES AND LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

JUNE, 1933

Plan of Employee Representation In Mines of Pittsburgh Coal Company

Above: Cover of booklet put out by Pittsburgh Coal Co., containing the description of their company union.

Alongside: Cover of pamphlet containing company union plan of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

The fact that these plans were already prepared and in print shows these big companies were in the plot of the Roosevelt regime to force company unionism on the workers.

Steel Trust Spreads Its Company Union Plan

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 28.—The employee representation company union plan is now being rapidly introduced in the steel mills here as the steel trust moves to head off any strike struggles of the workers for wage increases and to enforce its hunger program on the steel workers under the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act.

Action of the steel mills exposes clearly that the "collective bargaining" clause in the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act guarantees nothing to the workers and that it is a cover for the widespread introduction of company unions to fasten more firmly the yoke of the trusts over the workers.

A large proportion of the employee representatives elected last week in the mills in Youngstown are known company tools. The company plan was sprung on the workers with such speed that they were caught unprepared. In some mills the plan was announced and the election took place on the same day. Confusion among the workers, which resulted in many workers refusing to have anything to do with the plan helped the company to put over its scheme of electing its own hand picked rats.

A. F. of L. Tries to Revive.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (the A. F. of L. union) is receiving publicity in the local capitalist press and is trying to get the workers to join by offering to chain them to a sliding scale agreement which will involve extensive wage cutting. Their leaflets spread in the Ohio Valley recently read as follows:

"Under the Industrial Recovery Act, the workers of the steel mills are challenged by the president of the United States to become members of a labor organization. Will you be a slacker, or are you going to help him bring back the economic security of the steel workers. You can do this by complying with Section 7 of the Industrial Recovery Act. This act gives the employees the right by law to help themselves."

Steel workers see clearly that the speed with which the steel trust is organizing company unions proves the statement false that the Roosevelt administration is challenging them to join labor organizations. They also know that the Amalgamated has co-operated with the steel company throughout the crisis in putting over wage cuts and lowering their living standards and that instead of bringing economic security the A. F. of L. has been responsible for preventing any struggle against the steel trust. Steel workers are saying that the real purpose of the revival of the A. F. of L. and the company unions is to keep out the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is answering the Amalgamated in a leaflet which is being widely distributed.

Reports from the Ohio Valley reveal that the company union plan, almost identical with that of Youngstown is being introduced in the Carnegie mills, the Wheeling Steel Corporation and the Weierton Steel Co. Additional reports come from the Illinois Steel in Gary and from the Universal Atlas Cement Corporation in Hudson, N. Y. subsidiaries of U. S. Steel that the same plan is being introduced there. Miners report that the company union agreement is almost identical to that issued by several mining corporations. The belief is rapidly gaining ground among steel workers that these company union agreements were drafted by the Roosevelt government at the same time as the Roosevelt Recovery (Slavery) Act and with the full consent of the government.

Steel and Metal Industrial Union Gives Program.

The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union calls upon the workers to fight to elect the most honest, courageous fighters among the workers to the company commitees for the purpose of discrediting the company union plan, exposing its anti-working class character and defeating any attempts to drive down the workers' conditions. But more important than this the steel workers should immediately begin the organization of factory committees in every department and to affiliate themselves with the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union as the only means of winning real conditions for the workers.

At public hearings on the codes proposed by the bosses and the government for the industry the workers should demand that their own committees be heard and present demands which they themselves have formulated. Through these committees they can expose the company union plan concretely. They must flood the representatives with grievances in every department and thru the shop committees mobilise the workers for strikes to win improvements in their conditions.

OWNER OF ATLAS CO. IS BIGGEST OF STEEL TRUSTS

Enormously Rich, Now Pushes Co. Union Wage Cut Scheme

NEW YORK.—The Universal Atlas Cement Co., whose workers are now defending themselves against company union wage cut plans put over on them under the National Recovery (Slavery) Act, have as their employer the United States Steel Corporation, one of the wealthiest concerns in the world.

The following list of U. S. Steel holdings was compiled by Labor Research Association, of New York.

By Labor Research Assn.

The United States Steel Corporation was originally incorporated under the New Jersey laws, February 25, 1901, and certificates amended on April 1, 1901.

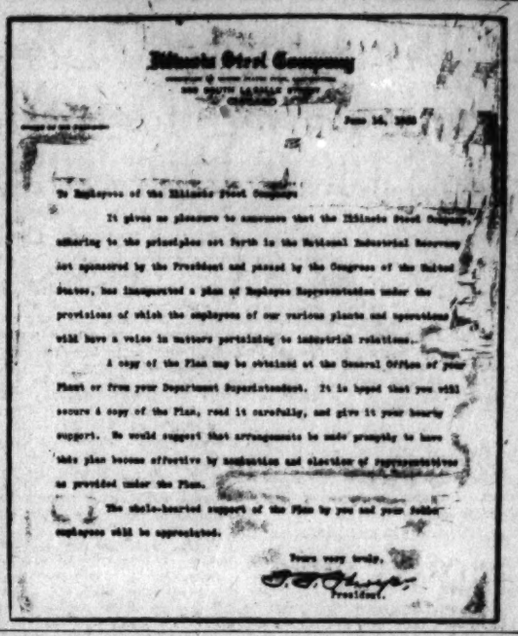
In Jan., 1930, it acquired the Atlas Portland Cement Co., paying therefor 176,265 common shares. The Atlas properties were subsequently consolidated with those of the Universal Portland Cement Co. under the title, Universal Atlas Cement Co. Also purchased the properties of Columbia Steel Corp., in Jan., 1930, paying therefor 251,771 shares of common stock. The properties of Steel Corp., were transferred to a subsidiary of United States Steel Corp. In 1930, H. C. Frick Coke Co., a subsidiary, acquired the Washington Coal & Coke Co. Acquired Oil Well Supply Co. as of Oct. 1, 1930, paying therefor 108,402 shares of common stock.

In April, 1931, the American Steel & Wire Co., a subsidiary, acquired the business and smelting plant of Edgar Zinc Co. On June 2, 1931, it was reported that the Sharon Coal & Limestone Co., a subsidiary, had acquired the property of the Pittsburgh & Erie Coal Co.

Subsidiaries and Properties: Some of the original companies and their various subsidiaries were subsequently consolidated or merged. At the close of 1931 the principal operating subsidiaries of the corporation were as follows:

American Bridge Co.
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.
American Steel & Wire Co.
The Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd.
Canadian Steel Corp., Ltd.
Carnegie Steel Co.
Clairton Steel Co.
Columbia Steel Co.
Cyclone Fence Co.
Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.
Illinois Steel Co. (includes Indiana Steel Co.)
Illinois Scully Steel Warehouse Co.
Isthmian Steamship Co.
The Lorain Steel Co.
Minnesota Steel Co.
National Tube Co.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
Union Steel Co.
United States Steel Products Co.
Universal Atlas Cement Co.

Letter from Illinois Steel Co. to Employes Announcing Its Company Union



Illinois Steel Company

June 16, 1933

To Employees of the Illinois Steel Company:

It gives us pleasure to announce that the Illinois Steel Company, adhering to the principles set forth in the National Industrial Recovery Act sponsored by the President and passed by the Congress of the United States, has inaugurated a plan of Employee Representation under the provisions of which the employees of our various plants and operations will have a voice in matters pertaining to industrial relations.

A copy of the Plan may be obtained at the General Office of your Plant or from your Department Superintendent. It is hoped that you will secure a copy of the Plan, read it carefully, and give it your hearty support. We would suggest that arrangements be made promptly to have this plan become effective by nomination and election of representatives as provided under the Plan.

The whole-hearted support of the Plan by you and your fellow employees will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

T. E. Shaw

President.

'4-L', Lumber Co. Union, Asks Control Under Slavery Act

Organized by Government During War; Crushed Strikes; Revived to Betray Workers Again; Offers Lumber Code

TACOMA, Wash., June 28.—Increased activity of the Four El, the company union composed of bosses and workers in the lumber industry indicate that this fake organization will attempt to get official recognition under the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act to impose the bosses hunger program on the lumber workers.

The Four El, the abbreviated name for the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, was established by the government during the war to break the strength of the I.W.W. in the lumber camps and to stifle the heroic general strike for the 8-hour day. It was imposed on the workers by force and terror, backed up by patriotic ballyhoo. Employers were encouraged to join and were responsible for compelling the workers to sign up.

The Four El is giving wide publicity to a code which it has drawn up for the industry under the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act, in which it attempts to speak for the workers. It is also active in forcing employers to repudiate A. F. of L. unions in the mills.

In Portland, Oregon, the employers infirmed the mill workers who are affiliated with the Carpenters' Union of the A. F. of L. that they would no longer recognize the local, but would deal with the Four El instead. Similar action is underway in Tacoma. The employers are strongly behind the Four El to defeat any possibility of growth of the militant Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of the Trade Union Unity League.

The Four El has ben virtually a paper organization in the past seven years and retained its machinery only for the purpose of checking the growth of any militant unions in the industry.

The majority of lumber workers distrust and resent the Four El. They are well aware of its treacherous role.

The greatest energies must now be put forth by the workers to elect committees of their own in every camp and mill, to formulate demands for improvements in their conditions and to organise to fight to join a union of their own choice

Green Wants A. F. of L. to Be Chief Company Union to Support Roosevelt's Program Under Slavery Bill

Tells Bosses That Is Better Way Under Industry Act

By HARRY GANNES.

V.

An ambition, long latent, has been stirred anew in the breast of the A. F. of L. leaders by the industrial recovery act. That is, to become the official labor agents of the big scab corporations.

William F. Green, president of the A. F. of L., in praising the act, complained mildly of only one feature. The act recognises the existence of company unions, and permits the employer and others to give the appearance of worker-employer "negotiation" through this means. Green believes the A. F. of L. officialdom could do much better, because achieving the same end desired by the mammoth trusts, they could more ably allay suspicion. Besides, there is greater graft possible from two sources (1) from the new corporations which turn their company unions over to the skillful hands of the labor leader whose wage-cutting record during the crisis is unimpeachable by Wall Street, and (2) from the dues of the workers who would have the A. F. of L. leaders as negotiators for them in slashes in real wages.

Thus, the A. F. of L. executives, always sensitive to the program of Wall Street in the crisis, see in the industrial act a great advantage in preparing in advance the fascization of the unions—drawing them to closer control by the state apparatus of the bosses, closer to the decisive trusts in the basic industries. They thereby expect to hold a more powerful weapon against the growth of class struggle trade unions and against every effort of the workers to stave off the smashing blows hovering over their heads.

Illegalizing Strikes.

The industrial recovery act already lays the basis for the illegalization of strikes, for the crushing of the revolutionary unions of the workers. It will stimulate the strike-breaking elements in the A. F. of L. unions. On the basis of the struggle growing out of the act, the government, now more closely welded to the anti-labor policies of the biggest bosses in the most minute day-to-day struggles of the workers), will proceed to a more ferocious attack on the Communist Party as the most devoted, class-conscious leader of the day-to-day opposition of the workers and as the greatest obstacle to the fascist development which must be the next phase of the breakdown resulting from the "recovery" act.

In other words, every economic struggle, even the smallest struggle around wages, hours, rights of organization, strike, formation of shop committees, workers negotiations committees, will become a political struggle. Every political struggle will be more and more closely welded to the direct economic struggle of the workers.

So far as the attitude of the A. F. of L. officialdom to the act is concerned, let us trace their maneuverings with the bosses.

A. F. of L. Maneuvers.

On June 6 and 7, a week before Roosevelt signed the act, A. F. of L. officials, representing 106 national and international unions met in Washington. After their conference they issued a statement saying:

"The representatives of the American Federation of Labor who have been meeting in Washington during the last two weeks gave unanimous approval to the industrial recovery act as passed by the House of Representatives. This decision was arrived at after two days of careful thought and study of the proposed legislation with particular reference to labor sections." And they further declared "their sincere desire to co-operate with the representatives of industry and government in making the industrial recovery act a complete success.

The "sincere desire to co-operate with representatives of industry and government" is no sudden outburst of evangelical fervor. Didn't these very same officials "co-operate with representatives of industry and government" under Hoover throughout the crisis to slash the wages of every union and non-union man in the country? Didn't they co-operate to fight against unemployment insurance?

While Green, Hillman and Lewis outline the broad aspects of the A. F. of L. program, some of the smaller fry put it more crudely. For example, the **Journal of the Electrical Workers' and Operators' Union**, in its June, 1933, issue, put these questions to the bosses:

"Will the administration consider the technicological value of labor unions, their ability to return more to management than either an unorganized group or a controlled company union? Will it avail itself of the wealth of experience achieved in certain industries, where union co-operation with management has been in effect?"

That is, will the General Electric and Western Electric and the other Morgan corporations and the new trusts to be formed under the act, consider the value of the experience of the A. F. of L. officialdom "their ability to return more (more what? profits out of the hides of the workers) to management?"

The same Journal goes much further.

"Where a trade association does not exist, labor will likely, if necessary, take the initiative and see that a modern trade association is made. . . . Concessions should be made, if necessary, by all unions, in order to forward the common goal of organizations (of industries)."

The official organ of the American Federation of Labor, controlled by William F. Green, goes even much further in promising the big corporations that under the A. F. of L.-company union scheme there will be no labor troubles. The June, 1933, issue of the "Federationist" decrees:

"When decisions are democratically decided they must become binding upon all if we are to hold the unruly and nonsensical in check."

Once decisions are made by the new A. F. of L.-company unions, official labor bureaus of the scab corporations (with their contact in the government apparatus through Green, Hillman, Lewis and Frances Perkins) they will keep the "unruly and nonsensical" in check. Hitler could not be more adroit. Those workers who are unruly under the crushing wheel of the gigantic trusts so near to the capitalists' hearts' desire, those workers so nonsensical to resist starvation wages, to fight for their own class organizations and for unemployment insurance are to be held in check.

How will they be held in check? The industrial recovery act takes care of that. First there is the $500 fine and a six months' jail term decrees. Then there is the federal court jurisdiction. Judges who will put the tradition of Landis and Shumacher in the shade will soon become bywords to the workers.

No wonder Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party can exclaim: **"The best feature of the bill is the recognition it gives to labor!"**

No wonder the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, advocating the open shop, can fully reconcile their scab ideas with the industrial act! H. I. Harriman, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, received the support of Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in issuing this statement:

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has consistently stood for the real open shop and I appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to urge that that principle be contained in the bill.

"I have been assured by those who will undoubtedly administer the act that it is their intention to see that the provisions of the law are fairly and impartially administered both by the interests of labor and industry and that the act will not be used unfairly against any group of employers or employees."

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce will get its "real open shop," this time through closer support by the A. F. of L. officialdom. Let every worker ponder the irony of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association being convinced of the fairness to labor and capital of the labor clauses of the industrial recovery act! The capitalists, with the state machinery in their hands, with the power of the strike-breaking courts, police, jails—with their history of murder and brutality in the railroad, steel and coal strikes—with their spies, and their whole anti-labor factory regimes—being sure that the idea of the "real open shop" will prevail. Yes, it would take a Socialist leader to say: "The best feature of the bill is the recognition it gives to labor!"

Tells Workers to Give "Concessions" for Slavery Bill

Farmers Write of Their Struggles Against Misleaders and Arrests

APPEALS FOR SUPPORT OF MILITANT FARM LEADERS ARRESTED FOR RESISTING FORECLOSURE

(By a Farmer Correspondent.)

CUSTER, Mich.—White Cloud officials have once more carried the trials of George Casper, Clyde Smith, John Casper, and John Rose, who were arrested during a demonstration of farmers against a foreclosure on March 15, until the September term of court.

As court opened Monday morning at 10 a. m., the courthouse was packed with sympathizers. Judge Pugsley at once announced that Wm. Bird, the sheriff, one of the state witnesses, was ill and could not appear. This is merely an excuse, as the county has no money with which to pay the jury, etc.

Defense lawyers were Maurice Sugar and John Safron of the International Labor Defense from Detroit. The prosecution by Stanley Streeter, prosecuting attorney, and Reber of Freemont. After Judge Pugsley's announcement, Maurice Sugar presented motions to quash indictment. In every case the Judge denied the motions.

Comrades, the trials are not yet over and so all must join in sending protest resolutions to Stanley Streeter, White Cloud, and Judge Pugsley.

NOTE.

We publish letters from farmers and agricultural workers every Thursday. Get them to us by the preceding Monday.



WARNS FARMERS AGAINST RENO AND PARMENTER

(By a Farmer Correspondent.)

OMAHA, Neb.—In cooperation with the leadership of the Socialist Party the Farmers Holiday Association (Milo Reno group) is going to hold a mass meeting at Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, on July 4, to break up a real united front of farmers and workers. It is on this day that the Continental Congress (led by the Socialist Party leadership) intends to hold mass meeting in every state in the union.

This meeting is led by Harry C. Parmenter who has failed in several attempts to break up the strong left wing group (Madison County plan group) of over 26,000 members in Nebraska. Parmenter will no doubt try to fool the farmers and workers who attend this meeting into believing that this newly organized Continental Congress of Farmers and Workers is a real organization of united mass action.

Farmers and workers in Nebraska should again be warned against Reno and Parmenter, and also against the ContinentalCongress of Farmers and Workers. The attempt of the Fort Calhoun meeting will be to break up the real militant wing of the Farmers Holiday Association in Nebraska (the Madison County plan group) which has done, and will continue to do, real good for the poverty stricken workers and farmers.

The Continental Congress of Farmers and Workers is an attempt, on a national scale, to dispel the fighting moods of the masses and to win them over to the misleaders who support the bankers and the bosses and their Roosevelt starvation "recovery" plan. —E.

"We Must Go Hungry, But We Musn't Ruin Private PropertyIdea"

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BROOKSVILLE, Fla.—They talk of times picking up. I guess they are picking all right, picking the last ounce of energy that labor has left. Cornel Robbins turned back to the government his big tract of land, two thousand and eighty-five acres, and now they use us stiffs working for the R. F. C. at one dollar a day, to cut down trees and burn them up so they can spend thousands of dollars experimenting on raising beef. As a rule down here it takes about thirty acres to keep one cow on the natural pasture her. They want to reverse it and raise thirty cows on one acre by producing a new grade of pasture.

Of course some of us dumb bells wonder why they don't use this money to investigate why millions go hungry when there is plenty to eat, why people go in rags when there is plenty to wear, and going without shelter with plenty of empty houses.

Machinery is rusty from the want of use.

The block game has been played here. They use these blocks to make veneer for vegetables and fruit cakes. The men who do the sawing and loading are supposed to get one dollar a day, but they don't get their money until the cars are unloaded. Something will always happen that they don't get unloaded until they have shipped out eight or ten cars. Of course the fellow who is playing the game will give his men one dollar or two dollars a week, figuring on squaring up when he gets all his money. But all at once this bird left, leaving his men hold the bag. —W.

Politicians Hail Job As Great Relief Project; Gives Work to Only Six

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

MILFORD, N. J.—For the last three days in this little rural community over 100 men have been gathering in the hopes of getting work at the bridge head here, where a repair job on the river bridge is going on. Only a half dozen are lucky to get work at 25 cents an hour and these mostly find work on this job from the relief list.

Hardly as many more will later find work on this job and yet they gather and discuss conditions bitterly. Talk of organization of unemployed finds a ready audience.

This job has been hailed by the politicians as a great relief project and now as they walk by they try to see who is most sore about these lies.

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JUNE 28, 1933

LONDON CONFERENCE STILL PARALYZED AS NEW MONEY CRISIS LOOMS OVER WORLD

Fight to Maintain Franc on Gold Lost; Dollar Lowest in History; Germany Faces Financial Catastrophe; Esthonia Leaves Gold Standard

BULLETIN.

REVAL, Esthonia, June 28.—Parliament today approved a government decree abolishing the gold standard and authorizing inflation. This step was necessary because the government cannot pay interest on its internal debt. It will pay off with depreciated currency turned out on the printing presses.

* * *

LONDON, June 28.—The battle of the franc is lost. It is only a question of a short time when France will be forced off the gold standard. The crash of the last major gold standard currency in Europe will make complete the wreckage of world currency systems. The decks will be cleared for a world-wide struggle for markets of each against all, with the ruling classes of the various countries trying to place additional burdens upon the toiling masses, already enduring the lowest standards of life in the history of capitalism.

MacDonald Hastens Fall of Franc

Until late last night France tried to postpone for a while longer the abandonment of the gold standard. Seeking to take advantage of the intensified conflict between the United States and Great Britain in their world-wide economic war, the French finance minister, Georges Bonnet, appealed to the British prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, to peg the pound in relation to the franc in order to support the latter currency. Bonnet, in a telephone conversation with Premier Daladier of France, stated that hope of British aid had been abandoned. It was then that the announcement was made from Paris that it is only a question of time when France will have to go off the gold standard and devalorize its currency.

Report Action of Bankers

The American news agency, the United Press, however, reported that it had information from a "source close to the Bank of England" that such an agreement had been reached with Bank of France representatives. This story is unconfirmed by anyone. Even if true, it is certain that such a move can only temporarily stave off the inevitable fall of the franc, taking with it the last of the gold currencies.

Press Assails U. S. Hypocrisy

The whole French press and a considerable section of the European press engages in caustic attacks to the effect that Roosevelt, before the conference, hailed it as a step toward "recovery" and then from the beginning instructed the American delegates to declare a world trade war.

German Financial Crisis Near

A further factor deepening the world economic crisis is the fact that Germany is on the eve of a financial catastrophe. Dr. Hjalmer Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, admitted that Germany would not be able to meet payments on the Dawes and Young Plan loans and the long-term credits chiefly held by the United States. Unless Wall Street is able to pump more money into Germany, that country will default even on its private loans.

Dollar Lowest in History

The instability of currencies throughout the world was further accentuated today by the dollar sinking to the lowest level for all time. It was below 77 cents in relation to the franc, which is now the leading gold currency of the world, but tottering to a fall. The rapid decline of the dollar creates greater difficulties as far as any attempt to come to the rescue of fascist Germany is concerned.

Moley Boasts of "Recovery"

Prof. Raymond Moley, assistant sec'y of state in the Roosevelt administration, gave out a short statement to the press today in which he said, "the recovery of the United States is encouraging and genuine rather than purely inflationary." This is seen as an attempt to win support for American policy on the part of the smaller nations and to strengthen the hand of the American delegation in striving to conclude trade and preferential tariff pacts with Latin American countries.

He also made a public gesture to try to persuade the delegates of other countries that he is not in London to supersede Secretary of State Cordell Hull. At the press conference Hull introduced Moley as "one of our most able and forward-looking citizens." Moley twice referred to Hull as "my chief." This gesture is recognized as intended to reassure delegates of those countries with whom Hull has been carrying on intrigues to try to win support for the policy of American imperialist aggression.

1,000 French Jobless Start March on Nantes

PARIS, June 28.—More than 1,000 jobless workers began today a three-day march from St. Nazaire, shipbuilding center, on Nantes, to demand that the authorities order resumption of work on the huge liner Normandie. Led by the mayor of Nazaire, the unemployed carried food, wine and bedding supplied by unions and local merchants. More than 4,000 men were thrown out of work when the construction of the Normandie was suspended after the new French liner Atlantique was destroyed by fire in January.

SPARKS

OVERHEARD in a subway conversation:

"What is the function of the 'Brain Trust?'"

"To make Blockheads of us all."

* * *

Naturally, we won't let them get away with it.

* * *

A CONTRIBUTOR sends us the following:

An epidemic of huge jack rabbits, called "war horses" are infesting the state of Kansas. An Indian legend says that they never appear except when a war is brewing and they have the farmers worried.

But the best sign of an approaching imperialistic conflict is the presence of war horse jack rabbits running around the streets of Washington juggling gold standards and bleating for naval appropriations.

* * *

NEWS item: "Seven Octopuses Arrive and Take Up Residence At the Aquarium."

No, you're wrong, they are not members of the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Though they very well might be. They're fully qualified as blood-suckers.

* * *

THEY have just erected a nice, new marble monument for the American soldiers who were slaughtered at the Meuse in France during the World War for Morgan's profits.

That must be a great comfort to the living vets, who are now starving, and who tasted the tear gas fed to them at Washington not so long ago.

* * *

Bullets and marble monuments—that's the program the capitalist governments have for the vets.

* * *

BUT the lessons of the Bonus March have sunk deeply into the consciousness of millions of young workers whom the imperialist wolves are getting ready for the next slaughter.

And these young workers will have an unpleasant surprise ready for the finance money lords.

* * *

OTTO KAHN, declared before the Senate Finance Committee that he is the doctor of the country's railroads.

And how he knows how to bleed them!

* * *

And he certainly is expert in the use of leeches.

C. E. R. SALE TALKS OPENED AT TOKIO

U.S.S.R. Renounces Czarist Policy of Conquest

TOKIO, June 28.—Count Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, opened yesterday the three-sided negotiations here for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Soviet Union to Manchukuo.

Ostensibly, the Japanese delegates are acting in an advisory capacity in the negotiations for sale of the 1,000-mile railway; actually, Japan will dictate Manchukuo's part of the bargaining, which is expected by all concerned to be long drawn out.

Ambassador Konstantin Yurenev, head of the Soviet delegation, pointed out that the Chinese Eastern had been built by Czarist Russia as a means of conquest, but that the revolution of 1917 had changed the aims of Russian policy, and the Soviet Government had always looked on the railway as a commercial enterprise and was concerned only to safeguard its material interests. Yurenev declared that friendly relations with Japan formed a fundamental part of Soviet foreign policy.

HE WHO GETS SOAKED! —By Burck.



NANKING'S NAVY DESERTION IS AID TO JAPANESE

War Lords Struggle for Booty in Dismemberment of China

SHANGHAI, Jun 28.—Further disintegration of the Chiang Kai Shek forces is evidenced by the desertion of the entire Northeastern Squadron of the Chinese Navy. The five vessels which steamed out of the control of the Nanking forces headed for the Shantung Peninsula. Reports here were they would join the newly-created Northern buffer government set up by the Japanese to carry on their further division of China.

The Chinese naval officers are largely Japanese trained. Most of the war vessels were built by the Japanese naval builders. The main task of the Chinese navy has been to collect the graft along the Chinese coast for the Chiang Kai Shek government, and to terrorize the river boat men. The government has a huge opium monopoly and the navy helps it to collect the levies on this valuable trade. In conjunction with the British, American and Japanese naval forces, the Chinese vessels have been used to fight the Chinese Soviet forces along the Yangtse river.

The Shantung peninsula, where the five vessels are headed, was the scene of a militarist war last summer in which the war lord Han Fu Chu became the dominant figure. New militarist wars will develop out of the new alliances being made.

While the Japanese continually strengthen their hold on North China, through the aid of new Chinese militarist allies, Chiang Kai Shek carries on the wishes of all the imperialist powers by concentrating the major section of his troops around Kiangsi province, with the objective of attempting to keep back the advances of the Central Soviet district.

From the South comes the news that Hu Han Min, residing under the protection of British imperialism in Hong Kong, has sent $100,000 to General Feng Yu-hsiang in Chahar Province, Inner Mongolia. General Feng, a militarist of the Chiang Kai Shek strip, has been holding himself out as the savior of China from the Japanese, but this does not prevent him from taking onto his general staff former Manchukuo puppets such as General Liu Kwei-tang, who was just a little while ago in the pay of the Japanese.

Hu Han Min, the leader of the right wing in the Kuomintang is evidently making an alliance with Feng Yu-hsiang, preparatory to setting up a military alliance to contend with Chiang Kai Shek for the control of the crumbling Nanking government. All agree on the basic task of trying to wipe out the Soviet districts whose Red Armies are successfully beating back the fifth anti-Communist drive.

Yellow River Threatens Devastation in China

SHANGHAI, June 28.—The great Yellow River, is swollen by heavy rains to a point where it threatens to break thru the dikes at Kaifeng and return to the old course which it abandoned in 1852, sweeping southeastward into the Yellow Sea 400 miles south of its present outlet into the Gulf of Po. If the dikes break, appalling devastation will be caused in Honan, Anhwei, Shangtung and Kiangsu provinces.

The Yangtse River has flooded Kiukiang to a depth of seven feet in parts, as well as more than 10,000 acres of farmland in southern Hopei, but it rose yesterday only nine inches, as against rises of a foot daily in the previous three days.

FURLOUGH NAVY YARD WORKERS WITHOUT WAGES

Places to Be Taken by $30 a Month Workers Under "New Deal"

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary of Navy Swanson announced today he had ordered approximately 800 employees of naval yards and stations to be placed on furlough without pay until Sept. 30. Attempts will then be made to speed up those still working in an effort to permanently eliminate those furloughed. Many workers in the yards who have been receiving from $150 to $225 a month, will be replaced by workers recruited from the unemployed who will get $30 a month, the standard set for forced labor by the Roosevelt "new deal."

Hitler-Pope "Alliance" Sought by Von Papen

ROME, June 28.—It was stated authoritatively today that Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen of Germany, who is a Catholic, is expected in Rome shortly to conclude a Concordat between the Vatican and the Hitler regime.

Some of the provisions of the proposed virtual alliance between the Catholic Church and the Nazis are expected to be the following: Priests will have civil rights to perform marriage ceremonies. Catholic ecclesiastics will be accorded "the honors due their rank." youth organizations will be controlled by the Nazi state but their religious activities will be a matter for the religious authorities.

YOUNG PEASANTS AND OLD SCIENTIST SIDE BY SIDE IN SOVIET COLLECTIVE

Managers Spend Time in Fields; Pure Bred Stock Live in Disinfected Sheds

New Process of Treating Seeds Developed on Farm Doubles Yield of Grain

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD
(Daily Worker Correspondent)

II.

MOSCOW.—At the District Soviet in Evpatoria I obtained a list of colhozes in the neighborhood which included good, bad and indifferent ones. Topping the list was the German collective farm "Morgenrot" ("Dawn"). The District Agricultural Director happened to be going that way, so he offered me a lift in his battered old Dodge.

We had the road all to ourselves, except for an occasional truck laden with gasoline for the tractors or with seeds for the sowing brigades working in the neighborhood.

In striking contrast to these fast and furious trucks was a hay waggon drawn by a pair of oxen. Perched on top of the hayload was a young girl of Mongolian appearance. She leaned her elbows on the hay, resting her head in her hands and gazing into the steppe, apparently just as unmindful of the oxen as the oxen were unmindful of her.

This idyllic picture struck me as being out of step with the times, but the Agricultural Director of the Evpatoria District was rather in favor of oxen, preferring them to horses for heavy hauling along bad roads. Live draught-power, he explained, was indispensable on a large farm, even if the basic processes of cultivation are fully mechanized, and oxen can stand the parching heat better than horses.

Busy In the Fields.

The "Morgenrot" colhoz is also the seat of the local rural Soviet. Both at the office of the Colhoz administration and at the Soviet we found only a clerk or two at work. The manager of "Morgenrot" and the chairman of the Soviet were both away. The secretary of the Party nucleus was also out.

They were "out in the steppe," we were told, and would probably return for lunch in an hour or so. The Agricultural Director beamed with approval. When the leaders are out in the field instead of staying at the office, it is a sign of good work, good leadership—a good colhoz. This was no ordinary time, he pointed out, it was spring sowing when every day counts and every hectare won in the race with the weather means a better crop. There are a thousand and one things to attend to during the spring sowing, and a good "hozyain" (boss, manager) should be out in the fields, inspect the brigades, see if the machines work right, check up on the quality of the work and on the area covered.

The Pig Farm.

The hour of waiting, for the "bosses" we spent in inspecting the dairy farm and the pig farm of the colhoz. A chippery old man, the agricultural expert of the colhoz, soon joined us and showed us through the place.

The pigsty of "Morgenrot" was very clean and smelled of silo and disinfectants. With great pride the old agriculturist pointed out the pedigreed boars and the pure stock obtained through a couple of years of careful breeding. The cowbarn was just as clean and well-kept. Two monstrous bulls were kept chained in a separate shed." What do you think of these boys?" the old man exclaimed lovingly. "They were born and raised here—purest blood!"

The old agriculturist was a Ukrainian. I learned later that he was a scientist of standing. Some of the leading experts of the Agricultural Institute at Leningrad were among his former pupils. He was the director of a local agricultural school and was at the same time advising the "Morgenrot" farmers in the matter of scientific farming.

Old Shackles Broken.

This old scientist had the enthusiasm and buoyancy of a Comsomoletz (young Communist). Under the old order he used to advise landowners and czarist officials on various agrarian matters. His advanced ideas were scoffed at and his suggestions for improvement viewed with distrust and suspicion—the distrust and suspicion of the ignorant. Under the Soviet regime he has every opportunity to apply his knowledge and to engage in experimentation.

"Morgenrot" has given him a comfortable home and made him a full-fledged member of the colhoz, but that is not all. The colhoz set aside for him a score of acres of land for his experiments of "bionization"—a process of treating seeds with certain concentrated chemicals which act at once as fungicides and stimulants. In the first year he doubled the yield of corn on the experimental area. This year something like 200 hectares (about 500 acres) will be "bionized."

Ahead of Spring Schedule.

"Morgenrot" was well ahead of its schedule of spring sowing when I visited the colhoz. By the first of April they had finished their "early" sowing of wheat (some 500 hectares), and were beginning to plow for winter sowing. They were ready to start their sowing of corn, pollyseeds and other late crops. Men and women were busy in the vineyard and the extensive vegetable garden. Excellently equipped shops, including a smithy, a wood-working shop and a harness shop, were going full blast.

The colhoz manager, the Soviet chairman and the secretary of the Party nucleus returned from the fields. With them came a strapping young man in high boots and higher spirits. He was the manager of the neighboring Jewish colhoz, "Icor." He came on an important mission: to consult with the authorities of "Morgenrot" how "Icor" could beat them in the race for the better showing in the spring campaign.

A Socialist Race.

Now, this may sound as a joke, but the authorities of "Morgenrot" really coached their rival how to defeat them in the race. This is the difference between contests in capitalist countries and "socialist competition" in the Soviet Union. It is a matter of honor for the competing individuals or organizations to help one another obtain these results, for the cumulative result of their effort redounds to the benefit of socialist construction as a whole.

What is now a Soviet collective farm used to be a landowners' estate. The landowner disappeared with the disappearance of czarism, but the colhoz did not come into being before the recent campaign of collectivization. A number of kulaks still exploited the labor of poor farm-hands when the tide of collectivization reached "Morgenrot." Several of those parasites were "dekulaked" and exiled, their fine homes and stock reverting to the newly-formed colhoz.

Included in this confiscated property was a flour-mill. Its owner was an engineer who had himself installed the engine and other machinery. He was "dekulaked and exiled, but apparently the urge of creative work triumphed in him over his class-grudge, for this ex-kulak, I was told, now works as an engineer in the Urals, trusted by the Soviet authorities as an honest and capable specialist.

Live Very Well.

The present population of "Morgenrot," about 300 in all, consists of former farm-hands and poor and middle peasants. They live very well, and the comparison with their condition prior to the collectivization is entirely in favor of the latter. Before 1929 the average income per peasant family was about 300 rubles, now it is 2,000 rubles. This does not include the substantial income derived by each colhoznik from its own cows, hogs, hens and vegetable patch.

The colhoz as a whole is clear of debts and the members of the colhoz have good homes, good clothes, ample food and a chance to enjoy their leisure in a cultural way. "Morgenrot" has an excellent school, a fine nursery and kindergarten, a communal kitchen and mess hall. They are planning a new clubhouse, a bathhouse and the installation of telephones. There are seven Party members in the community, six candidates and eight members of the Comsomol. They all work in the fields, and by way of "nagruzka" (public work without pay) they head the various departments of the local Soviet.

Young Shock Brigader in Soviet Union



Longshoremen and Seamen Vow Solidarity at Seattle

SEATTLE.—Looking forward to the Second National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, the Northwest held a Marine Workers' Conference in Seattle on June 17th, at which longshore groups in Everett, Seattle, Portland and Olympia were represented as well as fishermen and seamen.

The most significant thing about the conference was the large number of longshore delegates, among them a former local official of the I. L. A. in Portland, Oregon. This longshoreman saw the I. L. A. crushed by the corruption of its officials and the ruthless terror of the Chamber of Commerce gunmen. Now he sees the M.W.I.U. leading the fight for the reorganization of the longshoremen into a fighting union and is taking an active part in organizing it.

Longshoremen are not footloose like seamen. For longshoremen to make the trip by road or freight from Portland, Olympia and Everett to Seattle shows the strength of the union idea among these men who for ten years past have been saddled with the Pink Hall system of company unions.

Fishermen Too.

Another significant feature of the conference was the presence of several delegates from the fishermen of the Columbia River and Puget Sound, where a strike was fought to a successful conclusion during the last two months.

Prior to the conference, M.W.I.U. organizers held meetings with longshore and seamen's groups in all the Northwest ports. The marine workers showed by their enthusiasm that they mean business in building the union.

The conference in Seattle elected delegates to the Second National Convention of the M.W.I.U., to be held in New York July 16 to 18.

Besides this, delegates will come to the convention from several longshore groups and ship crews, as well as from the port organizations of the Northwest.

For Day-to-Day Demands.

The conference also worked out a plan of work for the Northwest. The delegates will go home to build united front committees and groups on all docks and ships and in the Pink Halls, irrespective of affiliation, to develop struggle around the day-to-day demands of the workers.

A great deal of emphasis was laid on the solidarity of the longshoremen and seamen in the Seattle conference, for the first time uniting the demands and struggles of the two marine workers groups in the Northwest.

The conference called a mass conference for the fall, where the program of the National Convention of the M.W.I.U. will be taken up and efforts extended to build a fighting organization of the marine workers of the Northwest.

A similar conference for Southern ports of the Pacific Coast was held in San Francisco on June 20th.

STRIKE CALLED ON S. S. STARK

Show Solidarity with Seamen of Finnish Fleet

NEW YORK.—Signifying their solidarity with 90 per cent of the Finnish fleet, which is on strike at all ports, especially in Finland, the crew of the S.S. Stark went out on strike yesterday and formed a committee of seamen who went to the Finnish consul and demanded immediate draw of money, better food, drinking water tanks scourged and cleaned and fresh water.

This was the first step to prepare the rest of the crew to go out on strike and, along with their comrades in other ports, demand a 20 per cent increase in wages.

When the consul came aboard the ship the captain offered the excuse that the Stark was a Swedish owned ship, that he would first have to wire to Stockholm for money with which to pay the crew. The seamen, however, refused to accept the captain's statement and immediately ceased work. Two men were left to keep up steam till tomorrow at 3 o'clock at which time, if the demands for a 20 per cent wage increase are not met, they will withdraw fully.

In the meantime the ship's Captain and Steward have attempted to placate the crew by serving tomatoes, oranges and other fresh vegetables and fruits for the first time on this voyage. A seaman who burned his leg against a steam pipe was given immediate treatment, whereas before first aid was withheld from them.

"The Party Lives"--Leading the German Workers

Reprinted from London Daily Worker

I have recently had the opportunity of seeing for myself how the Communist Party of Germany is working, carrying on its fight to unite the working class in the struggle against the fascist terror.

Under the present conditions of Nazi rule, it goes without saying that the whole of the Party's work has to be carried on "illegally," that is to say, by secret means, and always in face of the risk of arrest and torture at the hands of the Nazis.

In spite of this, one cannot observe the mass of papers distributed in the factories, bulletins distributed in the streets, leaflets, the illegal Party newspaper "Rote Fahne," and scores of similar secretly-printed publications without understanding that the Party is alive.

The slogan "The Party Lives," is to be found chalked and posted on the walls in factories, in the streets of working class quarters and in all sorts of unexpected places where the workers gather.

You pick up a box of matches, and inside it you will find a piece of paper bearing some slogan of the Communist Party. You pick up a cigarette card and find stamped upon it some revolutionary call to the workers.

A MESSAGE TO THE WORKERS

Thus in a hundred and one ways the workers of the Party are finding means of carrying their message to the workers.

Here is a big block of working class flats. Suddenly a group of comrades appears in the courtyard. Some slogan is shouted, and every window is opened. A short meeting takes place. It lasts only a few minutes and then the comrades vanish.

In some other quarter the window of a flat is opened and a gramophone record is heard giving a short speech. From another window come the strains of the "Internationale."

As you walk down a street a leaflet is placed in your hand. It discusses the rise in the prices of food and what should be done to fight against the reduction of the workers' standard of living.

You stand in a working class market where housewives are buying food. Suddenly angry voices are heard. Some woman is protesting against the high prices.

Someone seizes the opportunity to hand round among the crowd a leaflet pointing out the contrast between Hitler's promises and the actual performances of the Nazi Government.

It has happened more than once recently that in such market places the women have rushed the stalls and thus made a more direct protest against the continual rise in food prices.

The Nazis try all manner of means to suppress this agitation. But still it goes on, and the knowledge that the Party is alive gives the workers strengthen and confidence.

Among the Social-Democratic workers in particular there is frequently comment on the contrast between this activity of the Communist Party and the deadly inactivity which has followed the treachery of the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party.

PARTY ACTIVITY INCREASES.

The fact that the Party lives and is increasing its activity naturally increases the hatred of the Fascists towards our leading comrades and makes the necessity for us to fight for their release ever more urgent.

In London at present, in connection with the World Economic Conference, are some of the leading representatives of German Fascism. We must find ways of showing them how the British workers hate their savage rule and demonstrating to them our solidarity with our German working-class comrades.

The fact that the Party has succeeded in re-establishing its organisation in Germany, that it is working from its Central Committee through its local and district organizations and cells ensures that in the coming months there will be great mass struggles. Every day sees an improvement in the work of the Communist Party. More and more leaflets and newspapers are being produced.

To handle some of these, as I have done, dirty and begrimed as they have passed from hand to hand in factory and street, is to be assured that the Communist Party of Germany is setting a glorious example to all brother parties of the Communist International.

Soon it will be able to lead the way forward for the great counter-attack of the German working-class from the fascist dictatorship, when the German working-class will give a final answer to Hitler and all his promises.

Is the work of the Communist Party bearing fruits? Within the last six weeks 100 strikes have actually been recorded in Germany. In many cases they were small strikes—but from these small beginnings will come bigger strikes and wider struggles.

The Hitler Government has suppressed the trade unions. But the Communist Party calls upon the workers, by its leaflets, papers and factory cell meetings to rally to the trade unions. It calls upon the unorganized workers to join the unions.

This call is meeting with a great response. It is leading to a strengthening of the Revolutionary Trade Union Opposition, and thus increasing the workers' power to fight in the factories against the Nazi tyranny.

In the factories the Communists find many different ways of carrying on their work. One simple method is to demand that the management put into operation the promises which have been made by the Fascist government.

This form of agitation has become so effective that the Nazi factory cells have been ordered to stop taking up such questions.

The Fascist Minister of Labor tells the workers that the time for carrying out these demands has not yet arrived. He tells them that "the factories belong to the workers," and that "it is their revolution that has taken place and things will soon improve for the workers."

But the workers who have been influenced by the Nazi propaganda are only the more rapidly disillusioned by these efforts to quiet them down.

A symptom of the growing unrest was the recent printers' strike in Berlin. The Nazis frantically attempted to deny that there was a strike. But the fact remains that no newspapers appeared. The Nazis then gave out that the strike was the work of the Jews. But if this were true it is odd that it was the Fascist papers themselves which did not appear.

I have given only a few examples of the activity that is going on. In spite of the reign of terror, the daily searching of workers' homes, the daily beating up of workers who are suspected of taking part in this revolutionary activity, the undeniable fact is that the Party lives.

Hitler has destroyed over 10,000 tons of revolutionary literature. He has stolen more than 5,000 typewriters belonging to the revolutionary workers. But he cannot crush the Communist Party. This is a fact of the greatest international importance, and one that we must broadcast in England.

We must redouble our efforts in the fight in solidarity with the German workers, demanding the release of the imprisoned leaders, Thaelmann and Torgler, and of the Bulgarian comrades, Dimitrov, Tanev and Popov, now in danger of their lives in face of the coming trial in connection with the Reichstag fire.